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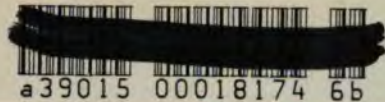
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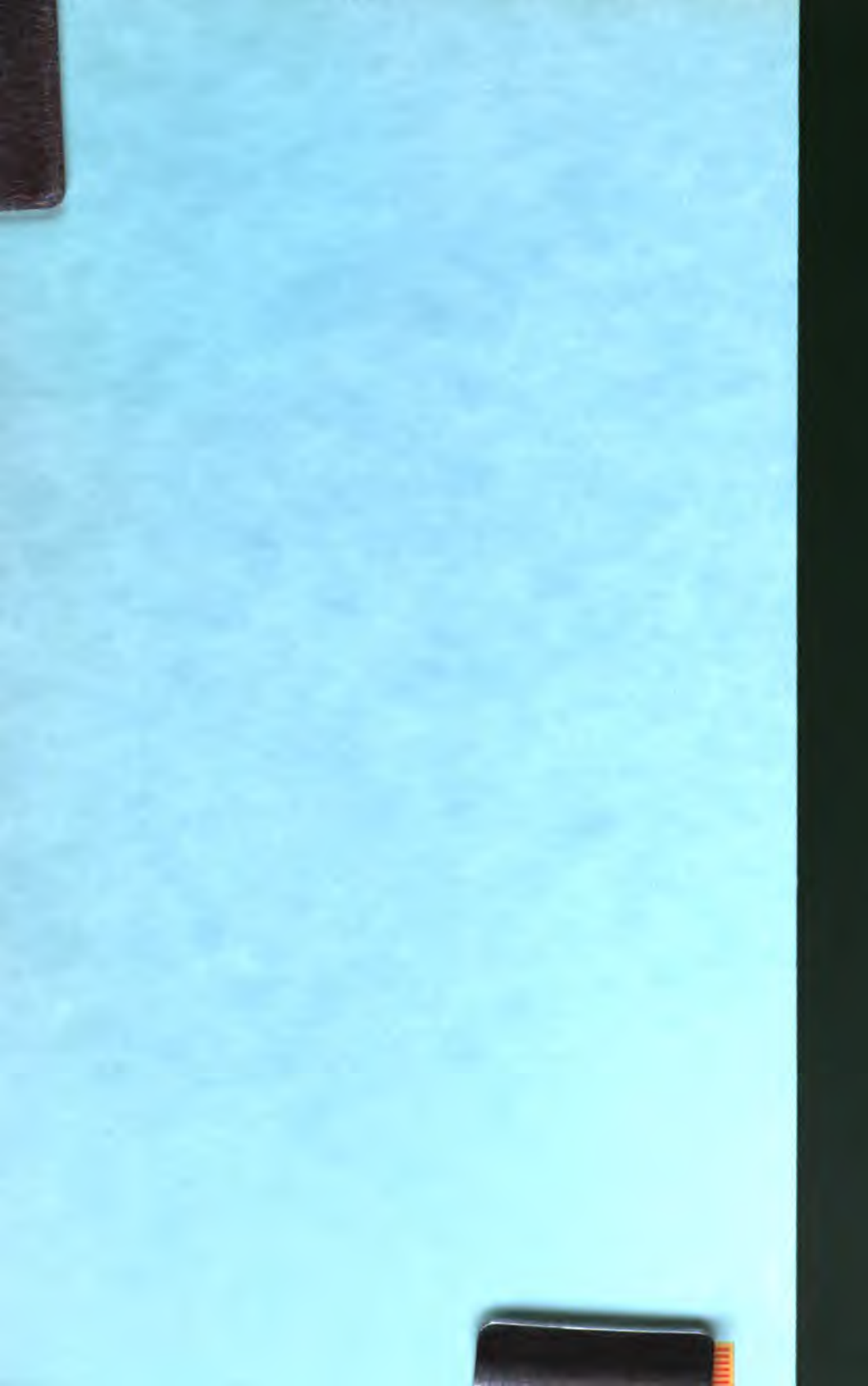
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Eighteenth Biennial Report

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1906/08

OF THE

State Fish and Game Warden

TO THE

Governor of the State of Iowa

1907-1908

GEO. A. LINCOLN, WARDEN

DES MOINES

EMORY H. ENGLISH, STATE PRINTER

1908



2286-67

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

To His Excellency, Albert B. Cummins, Governor of the State of Iowa:

DEAR SIR,—Pursuant to the provision of section 2539, Code of Iowa, creating the office of fish and game warden, I submit herein for your consideration, the eighteenth biennial report of the State Fish Commissioners and sixth biennial report of the State Game Warden.

GEO. A. LINCOLN,
Fish and Game Warden.

REPORT

The two years covered by this report have been similar to a large degree as relates to rains and high waters, applying both to our rivers and to the lakes of the state. The great source of supply for all our waters—the Mississippi river—was similarly affected. The extraordinary high water in the Mississippi river in 1908 and the great length of time it remained so was beneficial to all our rivers that are tributary to this great stream, for all of them were thoroughly stocked with all kinds of native fish. Many large fish, especially catfish, have been caught from the interior rivers, something that was never known before. And while the high stage of the water in the Mississippi was beneficial to the interior rivers, it prevented the fisherman along that river from taking but few fish from that stream until late in the season. The lakes of our state have had an abundance of water; indeed in many cases there has been too much water either for pleasure or fishing. Many devices have been used for the purpose of lowering this high stage of water, and with more or less success. At Okoboji the dam was rebuilt and then taken out to lower the water. At Clear Lake the dam was taken out and suits are now pending for damages to property. It is only a few years ago that the question was, "How are we going to preserve our lakes?" It was during this time that the owners of lands and lots around the lakes encroached upon the shores with boathouses, pavilions and other improvements, all of which are today under water. And now the question arises, "How are we going to get rid of this great body of water?" And the only answer to that question so far is the blowing up of dams with dynamite. These dams were built at considerable cost and the loss to the state by reason of their destruction has been a heavy one. At Milford officers were kept at the dam for months to prevent the destruction of the same, as it had been destroyed before on two different occasions.

This question of the rights of the owners of land abutting on the public waters of the state should be taken up by the legislature and definitely settled for all time. While this question of the

rights of owners of property abutting on the public waters does not come under the jurisdiction of this office, at the same time the people seem to think that the fish and game warden can lower or raise the water at his command. The correspondence on this subject is heavy during the course of the year, and it seems almost impossible to convince many of the owners of property along the lakes that the fish and game warden cannot control these matters.

The question of public waters is one that rises daily in my work, and while I have opinions from the Attorney General in reference to the same, they do not seem to fit the different phases of the cases arising, and I would most urgently recommend that the public waters of the state be so defined by statute that there will be no question in the minds of the people, or those who are empowered to enforce the laws as to what constitutes "Public Waters."

WARDEN SERVICE.

I would again call your attention to the pernicious fee system of payment of wardens. The feasibility of securing warden service that is unpaid (that is, service depending upon the fee now allowed by law in case of conviction, and the payment of the costs in order to secure remuneration for their services) has been fully tested and it has been found to be a failure. It is impossible to secure efficient men for this work under the system of paying them for their services as now in vogue. It always has been impossible to secure results, and it will never be any different until the system of paying the deputies has been changed. While I have at this time over 200 sworn deputies (see list in appendix) in the state, they have but little encouragement to fulfill their duties and give their time to the state, for they can, at the best, have but small expectation of ever realizing anything for their time and trouble. It is only the most loyal citizen and true sportsman who will be efficient in his duties under these conditions. While there are some who endeavor to enforce the law, there are more, however, who simply do nothing, preferring not to make enemies among their friends and neighbors, who are violating the state fish and game laws, especially in view of the fact that the state says in its laws that they must serve without pay. Of course where local interest or influence and backing are behind a warden, and the people generally are clamoring for the enforcement of the law, he will do his full duty. But unfortunately in many sections of our state these influences are lacking, and as a rule the people are against

the wardens, especially if the violator of the law is some good fellow. That "the laborer is worthy of his hire" was never truer than when applied to the fish and game warden who undertakes the enforcement of the laws. His duties are unpleasant ones, especially and doubly so if he is called upon, as he often is, to prosecute his own neighbors and friends. This fact is a drawback to the successful enforcement of the law. Then there is another feature of this despicable system to which I desire to call attention at this time. When the deputy warden is compelled to depend upon his fees for his pay, it is not to be wondered at if he takes advantage when opportunity presents itself to prosecute for a technical violation of the law, easily proven. He figures that he can thus make up for some of the time he has lost in unsuccessful prosecutions and get at least a little pay for his work. Numerous cases have occurred where I have every reason to believe that there was no intentional violation of the law, yet a technical violation just the same. The warden in these kind of cases looks after his own interests and instead of warning the offender, he prosecutes and collects his fees. These actions, while lawful, place the whole list of wardens in disrepute, and cause the people generally to have little or no respect whatever for the fish and game laws of the state. Hence I say the fee system is a pernicious one and should be abolished. In place of the present system the state should make appropriations of an amount sufficient to pay the deputies for their work as other officers of the state are paid for their work. In this connection will say that the courts have decided that under our laws a deputy fish and game warden is not an officer, and where parties are arrested for committing a crime in his presence, he has no authority to arrest them if they resist. In the case of Deputy L. C. Harper of Panora, who attempted to arrest two parties for unlawful fishing, and who resisted, one assaulted him, broke up his gun and left him unconscious on the ice to die, so far as they cared. Warrants were sworn out in Adel and the parties were arrested for resisting an officer. The attorneys on both sides contended, and in this the court upheld them and decided that a deputy fish and game warden was not an officer under the statute and dismissed the case. I understand the parties were arrested for assault and heavily fined afterwards. This later arrest, however, does not alter the question as to whether a deputy warden is an officer or not. If he is not, the state should remedy the defect in the law and give him the same protection as other sworn officers.

There seems to be but one way to arrange means whereby deputies may be paid for the work they do, and that is by the passage of a resident hunters' license law, which will provide ample funds for the protection of fish and game.

In many localities the sentiment against the enforcement of the fish and game laws is such that after a large expense in running down the law breakers has been incurred, and after securing what should be ample evidence to convict, the courts and juries find the violators not guilty. Such decisions give the lawbreakers a fresh impetus to do unlawful work, they having mighty little respect for the state when it fails to convict when it is apparent to all that the parties prosecuted were guilty. In one county we were told that we could not get a jury that would convict. After many attempts to bring a case to trial a jury was empanelled and the state's evidence, in my judgment, was convincing. The defendant was not placed on the stand to dispute the state's evidence and inside of ten minutes the jury had returned with a verdict of not guilty. Members of the jury, I understand, afterwards stated that they knew that the defendant was guilty, but that they were not going to make him pay a fine for a few carp.

In another county two deputies made an arrest for unlawful fishing, the arrest being made on Saturday night. While waiting for the trial they were arrested under a trumped-up charge, were thrown into jail, and compelled to remain there over Sunday. Bonds would have been given, but because of the nature of the bonds demanded, and the fact that bonds in excessive amounts were asked, it was impossible to do so. On Monday an attorney was sent to investigate the matter and look after their interests, and they were immediately released on a nominal bail. Later they were tried and acquitted. The man whom they had arrested pleaded guilty when arraigned and paid his fine.

In another county deputies arrested parties for unlawful taking of fish. The state proved its case, but the defendants were discharged and immediately retaliated by filing an information against the deputies, as well as the justice of peace from whom a change of venue had been taken, the charge preferred against them being that of malicious prosecution. The deputies and justice were all fined. The cases, however, were appealed to the district court, where, on hearing, they were dismissed. But all had been put to the expense of employing attorneys to defend them, as well as being put to other expenses incident to a prosecution of this kind.

In another county deputies made an arrest for unlawful fishing. The parties arrested pleaded guilty on twenty-one counts, but the justice of the peace would render judgment against them only on five counts.

In another county deputies arrested three parties for having fish in their possession which had been unlawfully taken. The jury which was called to try the case decided that the law, so far as it applied to the Sioux river, was unconstitutional, and the defendants were discharged notwithstanding the fact that they had over 1,000 pounds of fish in their possession when arrested.

In another county deputies arrested a party for unlawful fishing. The defendant appeared before a justice of the peace and offered to enter a plea of guilty, but the justice refused to accept such a plea and said he would not fine a man for seining when he did not take game fish. The case was afterwards tried in another part of the county and a verdict of not guilty was rendered.

The above are only some of the trials and tribulations which attend the work of this office in communities where the sentiment among a majority of the people is not in favor of the enforcement of the law. It is not surprising that after such decisions that we find the deputies unwilling to make further efforts for the enforcement of the law, especially where their fees are their only pay.

THE FOREIGN ELEMENT.

The foreign element is still with us, the railway companies employing large numbers of them on work which white men will not do at the wages paid. These fellows have absolutely no respect for our laws, and shoot and kill everything that comes before their guns. We have made several raids on them and at one time arrested fifty-seven Italians, who paid in fines and costs the sum of \$986.24. At the same time we seized and destroyed thirty-two guns and a large number of stilettos and knives. As these people have means of communication unknown in this country these arrests have had a wonderful influence and in a great measure have prevented further violations.

RESIDENT HUNTERS' LICENSE LAW.

Since making my biennial report for 1906 I have not changed my opinion in reference to the advisability and necessity for the passage of a resident hunters' license law. Almost every state that has had a session of the legislature has adopted this law, and Iowa now stands almost alone without the law. Even Alabama, within a short

Minnesota, Nebraska, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Washington, Wisconsin, Wyoming, Oregon, Kansas, Missouri, and in the provinces of Manitoba and Ontario, with the following amounts received annually as far as reported:

Wisconsin	\$100,000
Illinois	127,000
Indiana	30,000
Missouri	50,000
Minnesota	40,000
Michigan	20,000
Nebraska	15,000
Idaho	25,000
Colorado	20,000
North Dakota	15,000
South Dakota	10,000
Washington	20,000
Wyoming	5,000

The license fee for resident hunting license in the different states is as follows:

Washington	\$1.00
Idaho	1.00
Wyoming	2.00
North Dakota .....	.75
South Dakota	2.50
Nebraska	1.00
Kansas	1.00
Colorado	1.00
Minnesota	1.00
Wisconsin	1.00
Illinois	1.00
Michigan	1.50
Indiana	1.00
Manitoba	2.00
Ontario	2.00
Alabama	3.00

Iowa stands alone amongst all these states in not insisting that those who hunt pay for the privilege. Resident licenses are for the purposes of regulating hunting. The chief use they subserve is in raising funds for the use of the Commission. Yet at the same time they provide a system of identification of hunters, which is of the greatest value in securing the enforcement of the laws. With the exception of the small fee allowed to the officer issuing the license, the proceeds from the issuance of the license are used in payment of deputy wardens and the expense incurred in connection

with the employment of deputy wardens. I most urgently recommend the passage of a resident hunting license law, as in my opinion, it would prevent a large amount of unlawful hunting and at the same time place in the state treasury for the enforcement of the law not less than \$30,000 per annum.

In connection with this subject I desire to quote from the report of State Fish and Game Warden J. H. Rodes of Missouri, whose report shows that under the resident license law of that state in 1905 there was received from licenses the sum of \$48,473.35.

THE AGRICULTURIST AND HORTICULTURIST.

"From a careful study of the subject of fish and game protection and the laws relating thereto, we find that in a great many states where laws have been enacted, they have been brought about largely through the interest taken in the subject by the agriculturist and horticulturist, the purpose being to protect game and insectivorous birds and preserve them in the largest numbers as valuable allies to the farming community. These classes of people have found that in the destruction of the various harmful insects that prey upon the growing vegetation to their detriment and in destroying noxious weed seeds and other harmful vegetation they perform a service that cannot be over-estimated. In addition to this the farming community has favored the license system for other good and sufficient reasons.

"In the first place, and among the chief reason, it may be mentioned that the law has a tendency to take the guns out of the hands of the adventurous and thoughtless youth of the country and place them in the hands of older persons of more mature age and discretion. Again, it has a marked tendency to take the guns out of the hands of a predatory and roving class of citizens, who have no means of support other than to subsist from hand to mouth in an improvidential way. This class of people is found largely about the cities, county seats and even the small towns, and rove at will over the premises of adjacent owners. Sometimes they either wantonly or accidentally kill or injure stock, break down fences in the farming communities and wantonly shoot at everything that comes within their range and observation, whether in orchard, field or garden. Another strong reason in favor of the law is because it has a tendency to restrain and handicap predatory vandals who may secure enough ammunition for half a day's shooting in the country, but who never secure enough money at one time to purchase and pay for a hunter's license. This class of roving hunters have no regard or respect for the fence they break down, or the grain they destroy, and if unsuccessful in securing a supply of game, do not hesitate to shoot poultry and domestic fowls. They fill their pockets with fruit and commit other depredations. They are a standing menace and nuisance to the community in which they roam. We have heard many favorable comments from farmers and agriculturists of the improved condition of affairs in this respect since the enactment of the license law.

"The decent, law-abiding and self-supporting man who pays his license fee, as a rule, will not undertake to trespass upon the farms or agricultural community, and in most instances feels it is his duty to respect the rights of the husbandman and to secure his permission and consent before he ventures upon his land and tenements."

I heartily agree with the above and am satisfied that if the farming community would thoroughly consider these statements they would find that they fit their case exactly and that they have been bothered with this same roving class of hunters to their injury and sorrow, and that they would consequently demand the passage of a resident hunting license if left to them.

Again, the farmer, agriculturalist and horticulturalist should demand from the legislature some provision that would have a tendency to prevent the small boy, the foreigner and the roving hunter from killing everything that comes to their gun, including all insectivorous birds. By referring to the report of Dr. S. D. Judd, to the Biological Survey of the United States Government, the farmer, the agriculturalist and horticulturalist will find the advantages of birds in their tireless and continuous destruction of all insects, including webworms, caterpillars, grasshoppers, spiders, cabbage worms and thousands of other insects that prey upon and injure growing crops and vegetation.

From an examination of the crops of a number of birds in this country it was found that they daily contained many thousand insects, ranging from 250 caterpillars to 3,000 ants and other smaller insects. He has estimated that the seed-eating birds consume over 800 tons of obnoxious weed seeds in a single season. He reports that the crop of a single dove contains 7,500 seeds of yellow-hood sorrel, and another had 9,200 miscellaneous seeds picked up in a period of eight hours. Of such value are these song and insectivorous birds becoming that the United States government is constantly publishing and distributing much literature upon the subject. Even some of the states, by reason of its great importance to agriculture and horticulture, are paying for lecturers, who devote their entire time to the education of the public to the great value of these birds to the husbandry of the state.

FROM FIELD AND STREAM

In connection with my appeal for the passage of a hunters' license law, I desire to quote from the Field and Stream, a magazine in every issue of which there is something urging the better protection of fish and game

"Laws are but the creation of men, and at best are imperfect. Experience in their enforcement is likely to show features which require changes, additions or modifications to obtain the best results. If those who pursue the fish and game will give a little attention to the subject they will reap many benefits they little dreamed of. Most sportsmen gladly welcome new inventions to aid in their sport, but strange as it may seem, many give but little thought of perpetuating the stock of game and fish, without which their improved sporting implements would soon become absolutely worthless.

"When we stop to consider that in one state alone—Illinois—there was issued in the past year, 161,164 licenses, we can form some conception of the rapid decrease of our game, especially migratory birds. Thinking people will ask how long this can continue unless the states establish breeding farms similar to those of Illinois, which are maintained out of the game fund. At least 50,000 pheasant eggs will be hatched in incubators this season in Illinois, and it is said 20,000 quail are being imported for the same purpose from the few remaining states which have not yet realized the value of their birds, excepting for the few paltry dollars that can be obtained by immediately exchanging them for cash.

"Probably one-half our population are fishermen, and invest in tackle and supplies from the cheapest to the most elaborate and expensive. Every city and town supports one or more establishments for hunters or fishermen's supplies. An enormous amount of money is spent by sportsmen each season for railroad fare, livery, meals and lodging, and the amount is constantly getting larger, as almost every person in the thickly populated districts now looks anxiously forward to his "vacation" in the country. Many railroads anxiously bid for this desirable business; and regular hunters' trains or "fishermen's specials" are run to favorite resorts along their route. In addition to the immediate return received by railroads for railroad tickets, is a more important feature; these visitors from the large cities are frequently well-to-do people, engaged in large business enterprises, persons of ability, quick witted and ready to grasp an opportunity when they see it, and can often be induced to invest their money to develop new districts with favorable surroundings.

"There are no more ardent protectionists than the intelligent farmers, the members of the agricultural and horticultural societies, who have studied the subject, and not only desire to protect game birds, but the song and insectivorous birds as well. They realize that by allowing the hunters to kill the game, in small quantities, during a limited time, a license fee can be charged, and with this money so collected a large fund can be created to pay special state officers to enforce the laws without paying for the service by direct taxation.

"Experience has proven that the regular county officers will not enforce these laws to any considerable extent, and what was once everybody's business was also nobody's business. Many splendid laws for game protection remain dead letters for lack of proper enforcement by paid officers.

"Thus it will be seen that state breeding farms, license laws, the maintenance of an efficient and honest game warden service, free from any political interference, and whatever works for good game, fish and forest laws, means much more than simply affording increased pleasure

for the sportsmen—it means increasing prosperity for every community or state that is concerned.”

NON-RESIDENT LICENSE LAW.

I would respectfully call your attention to the non-resident license law as it now stands.

Chapter 86, Acts Twenty-eighth General Assembly, makes a non-resident license fee in the sum of \$10 for each county. This is really a county license instead of a state license, as in other states. In my opinion that chapter should be repealed and a new law enacted for non-residents to conform with the same law in states surrounding us, and in making such license fee in the sum of \$10 for the state for hunting during the open season. The law should provide that such license could be issued by the auditor of any county in the state upon blanks furnished him by the warden; said license money to be remitted monthly to the state treasury for the benefit of fish and game protection fund; and providing further that the auditor make report monthly to the state warden, in order that the record could be kept accurately. Under the present law I have no means of ascertaining the number of licenses issued or amounts received for such licenses, and cannot make report.

DEER.

The running at large of a herd of deer in Shelby and other counties in the western portion of the state has resulted in many complaints of damages to trees and growing crops. Upon investigation I find that these animals belong to an estate known as the Cuppy estate and while they were once confined they have either broken out or have been turned out to forage for themselves. I have submitted the complaints made of damage done with the request of the parties who have been damaged, to the Attorney General, for his opinion. Our law makes it unlawful, with heavy fine and penalty, for any one, other than the owner or one authorized by him, to kill, maim, trap, or in any way injure or capture any deer in the state, except when distrained, as provided by law. In his opinion the Attorney General, under date of January 25, 1908, says that: “I have no jurisdiction unless section 255-a of the new Code Supplement is violated, and that the owner does not lose title unless they are distrained as by law provided.” In a further communication, under date of August 7, 1908, he closes by saying: “The matter should certainly receive attention by the

next legislature." I would therefore recommend that action be taken to relieve this situation and define by law the powers of your warden in these cases.

GATHERING AND DISTRIBUTING FISH.

In the gathering and distribution of fish from Sabula with the state fish car "Hawkeye" much good is being accomplished. The efficiency of this work is shown by the different varieties of fish that are now taken from our public waters. The work consists of the distribution of such fish as are native to our waters and are of such size that they live and propagate. Therefore I think that this is the most practical, as well as the cheapest method of restocking our inland waters, and should be kept up with liberal appropriations made by the legislature for the work. The city of Sabula in every way assists in this work by furnishing free water and grounds for the retaining ponds and the thanks of the state are due to their officials for all courtesies extended. Previous to the year 1907 the railways furnished practically free transportation for the car and crew while distributing fish to points on their lines. But since that date they have made new rulings and now charge the state full fare for each one of the crew, and on some roads, besides the above charges, mileage for the car. While all previous appropriations have been made for "gathering fish at Sabula and mileage on fish car," very little of it was used for mileage. But under the new ruling of the railways the mileage and fares take a large share of the appropriation made, and thus leaving an amount that is insufficient to meet the payment of the fishing crews at Sabula and for the payment of other expenses connected with the movement of the car. For this reason it has large appropriation, it would be impossible to fill all the requests made upon us. We would therefore recommend a larger appropriation for this work.

FISH DISTRIBUTION.

For the year 1906:

Clear Lake—Clear Lake.
Decorah—Upper Iowa river.
Ottumwa—Des Moines river.
Onawa—Blue lake.
Okoboji—Okoboji lake.
Dubuque—Rafferty's lake.
Storm Lake—Storm lake.
Livermore—Des Moines river.

Spirit Lake—Spirit lake.
Goldfield—Des Moines river.
Marshalltown—Iowa river.
Des Moines—Des Moines river.
Waterloo—Cedar river.
Crystal Lake—Crystal lake.
Cedar Rapids—Cedar river.
Estimate number of fish distributed, 275,000.
Car mileage, 6,820 miles.

For the year 1907:

Iowa City—Iowa river.
Clear Lake—Clear lake.
Salix—Brown's lake.
Fairfield—Lake.
Decorah—Upper Iowa river.
Clarion—Lake.
Eldora—Iowa river.
Waterloo—Cedar river.
Cedar Rapids—Cedar river.
Estimated number of fish distributed, 150,000.
Car mileage, 4,546 miles.

In addition to the above distribution by the Iowa fish car from Sabula, there was taken from the bayous and ponds along the rivers and lakes and placed in running water, where they would live, small fish by the thousands. It is impossible to even give an estimated amount of the number as they have been removed by so many different wardens, many of whom have made no other report than they had taken out so many buckets, barrels or baskets' full from waters in which they would perish if allowed to remain there, and placed in living, running water.

DISTRIBUTION OF FISH BY UNITED STATES.

In addition will call your attention to the efficient work done by Mr. R. S. Johnson, superintendent of the United States hatchery at Manchester, Iowa. He has promptly furnished fish at every request from your warden and others, and placed in streams and lakes, without request, a large supply of young game fish. Many private citizens, who have private ponds, are under obligations to him for a supply of fish, and he is entitled to the thanks of your warden for the services he has rendered. (See appendix for details of distribution.)

GAME.

The game birds of our state, in some varieties, are getting less. Quail, we have in abundance, and ducks are numerous, many hav-

ing nested in the state and raised their broods here. Quail are protected by the farmers, and even the sportsmen refrain from killing them in large numbers. It is only the market and pot hunters who destroy them in large numbers. Except there should be a severe winter, with snow, ice and sleet, which destroys more quail than all the hunters, they will increase yearly. Prairie chickens are becoming more rare in our state every year. The breeding season for the past two years has been cold and wet, which is sure death to the young, and the advance of civilization, with the correspondingly larger area of the soil tilled, has left but few places for them to breed. Their natural breeding place is in the wild hay lands, which are becoming very scarce in this state. Then when the open season commences (which is a month too early in my opinion) and oftentimes before the open season, the slaughter begins. Then the fields are alive with hunters and dogs, the hunters armed with all kinds of guns, from a single-barrel to one that, with smokeless powder, can be shot six times in the space of one minute. What chance, with all this against them, have they to live and propagate their young? While the above is true, there are prairie chickens in our state, as we have proven in our criminal department, where parties have been arrested and fined for shipping prairie chickens out of the state. From correspondence had with people in different parts of the state I am of the opinion that with a closed season and with funds appropriated for the purpose of re-stocking, that prairie chicken would again become numerous in the state. Illinois has a closed season for a number of years, and with the funds raised from the resident hunters' license law, the game authorities are restocking with chickens. Reports received from that state show that the birds are re-appearing in many sections.

Snipe should be classed as game birds, for such they are. But under an opinion from the Attorney General, they are not protected at any time. I would recommend that section 2551 be so amended that closed and open season be made for this class of birds.

LAWS SHOULD BE AMENDED.

The fish and game laws should be amended in several respects, both for the better protection of fish and game, and for the enforcement of the laws. I would recommend that hunting with ferrets be abolished.

That a license law for the Mississippi river fishermen be passed.

That deputy fish and game wardens be clothed with the same authority as all other peace officers.

That a resident hunters' license law be passed.

That the word "knowingly" be stricken from section 2543 in relation to buying and selling fish.

That the penalty for dynamiting in section 2540 be so changed that the same can be enforced as the courts now hold that the penalty in section 2544 governs this crime. The penalty prescribed in section 2544 is inadequate for the crime committed.

SUMMARY OF THE WORK OF THE DEPARTMENT.

The following is a brief summary, showing the number of arrests reported for violations of the fish and game laws, unlawful property siezed and destroyed, and showing what disposition was made with cases, covering the period from June 30, 1906, to June 30, 1908:

Total number of arrests.....	419
Convictions and pleas of guilty.....	325
Acquittals	64
Number who have served jail sentences.....	30
Fines and costs paid	\$13,335.65

Seized and destroyed:

278 hoop nets;
74 seines;
83 traps;
171 trout lines;
42 spears, and
38 guns.

Estimated value of property destroyed.....\$ 5,139.00

EXPENDITURE.

The following shows the amount appropriated by the state legislature and the amounts expended by months, and balance on hand:

Amount appropriated by the Thirty-first General Assembly, June 30, 1906.....\$ 5,000.00

DISBURSEMENTS.

1906.

July	\$ 552.21
August	407.74
September	401.20
October	1,241.24
November	566.99
December	303.65

EIGHTEENTH BIENNIAL REPORT

1907.

January	264.34	
February	273.52	
March	249.87	
April	197.26	
May	343.28	
June	198.48	4,999.78
Balance on hand .....		.22
Appropriation of the Thirty-second General Assembly, June 30, 1907		\$13,500.00

DISBURSEMENTS.

1907.

July	\$ 664.32
August	415.89
September	513.51
October	1,018.68
November	766.07
December	385.17

1908.

January	367.08	
February	320.42	
March	281.68	
April	368.21	
May	306.43	
June	407.54	5,815.00
Balance on hand		\$ 7,685.00

ESTIMATE FOR NEXT BIENNIAL PERIOD.

The following is an estimate of funds necessary for the period from July 1, 1908, to June 30, 1910:

For protection of fish and game and payment of deputy wardens	\$12,000.00	
For gathering fish at Sabula and car mileage.....	3,000.00	\$15,000.00

Your warden again desires to acknowledge his indebtedness to the press, to the many fish and game clubs, to R. S. Johnson, superintendent of the hatchery at Manchester, Iowa, to the faithful deputy wardens who have given their time in upholding the law and saving of fish; to your excellency and members of the council for courtesies extended; to one and all I am indebted for the help given in carrying on my work.

GEO. A. LINCOLN,
Fish and Game Warden.

STATE DEPUTY WARDENS.

Ashe, Richard, Webster City.	Daniels, J. H., West Union
Adams, John, Forestville.	Dorman, Chas., Strawberry Point.
Anderson, J. R., Lake City.	Dalley, Wm. A., Keokuk.
Andrews, Geo., Oskaloosa	Dewell, W., Woodbine.
Albert, W. E., Lansing.	Dyer, Eugene, Cedar Falls.
Barmeler, Dubuque.	Ellis, S. S., Little Sioux.
Boden, John W., Osceola.	Eckliff, E. F., Rock Rapids.
Bailey, C. O., Washington.	Emeny, H. W., Eldora.
Berry, W. W., Grinnell.	Eggers, Wm., Arlon.
Blackburn, W. H., Jefferson.	Earle, J. J., West Union.
Bradstreet, —, Sutherland.	Floersinger, J. W., Oxford.
Black, B. F., Fairfield.	Frear, Henry, Sutherland.
Bouna, B. T., Lynnville.	Frech, Chas., Bancroft.
Boller, A., Goodell.	Fiester, O. E., Sumner.
Ballou, W. E., Independence.	Ferguson, S. A., Rowan.
Briles, Wm., Chariton.	Fisher, F., Eagle Grove.
Brayton, H., Manchester.	Franks, E. H., Cedar Rapids.
Breeze, E. E., Waterloo.	Fisher, C. H., Fruitland.
Bainter, R. W., Zearing.	Gooch, Thos., LeMars.
Burnam, Leslie, Fort Dodge.	Green, A. M., Sioux City.
Bryson, C. A., Iowa Falls.	Geyer, N., Sheldon.
Belland, J. A., New Hampton.	Galland, B., Salix.
Beckwith, O., Mount Pleasant.	Gaushorn, Lewis, Rockford.
Brockschink, J. W., Peterson.	Green, Henry, Spencer.
Berry, Geo. H., Cedar Rapids.	Hill, F. W., Corning.
Bryant, Wesley, Creston.	Hall, Thos. L., Glenwood.
Cochran, J. H., Woodburn.	Hargreaves, J. H., Decorah.
Cain, Geo., Akron.	Hamilton, L. R., Parkersburg.
Carr, C. E., Emerson.	Horton, A. D., Hawarden.
Coup, L. F., Bedford.	Higgins, E. C., Warrensburg.
Courtwright, H., Onawa.	Halsted, J. T., Blairstown.
Connor, F. H., Tipton.	Hinshaw, E. C., Okoboji.
Carson, Frank, Maquoketa.	Harris, P. E., Maynard.
Collins, Geo. A., Sioux Rapids.	Hinton, H. E., Goldfield.
Cook, C. M., Marshalltown.	Harper, L. C., Panora.
Cook, Roy H., Marshalltown.	Hall, Jno. C., Des Moines.
Chesher, B., Rock Rapids.	Hatcher, C. F., Maxwell.
Calhoon, F. A., Pella.	Hausman, Chas., Anthon.
Cunningham, J. U., Coggon.	Hartsell, J. S., Eagle Grove.
Cooley, Ed., Salix.	Hahn, C. J., Cedar Rapids.
Christian, Alex., Randall.	Head, Chas., Sumner.
Doctor, John, Hawarden.	Hollingsworth, P. R., Albia.
Dana, M. L., New Hampton.	Hannawalt, J. G., Colfax.
Davis, B. C., Fort Madison.	Inman, A., Seymour.
Donahue, E. F., Estherville.	Ireland, Jas., Coggon.
Deitireing, J. B., Bancroft.	Jackson, O. E., Red Oak.
Davis, G. M., Reinbeck.	Johnston, G. B., Buffalo Center.
Douglas, I. W., Maxwell.	Jaques, J. H., Allerton.

- Johnson, Geo. H., Walker.
Kittleson, Geo., St. Ansgar.
Kelly, A. A., Arcadia.
Knight, Fred, Goldfield.
Kuhl, C. B., Sioux City.
Klare, H., Jr., Lyons.
Keeney, W. R., Kanawah.
Lake, C. G., Chester.
Lamb, F. P., Cedar Rapids.
Lockwood, W. C., Herndon.
Landanger, J., Bridgewater.
Lornway, W. C., Hamburg.
McPherson, J. G., Alden.
McKichan, T. A., Cherokee.
Moss, U. E., Greene.
Middendorf, W., Jr., Fort Madison.
Miller, S. A., Lime Springs.
Moffitt, A. H., Webster City.
Mayer, Fred, Hartley.
Marean, W. C., Glidden.
Menter, W. J., Anthon.
Meadows, L., Chariton.
Miller, T. J., Ottumwa.
Middleton, J. H., Yale.
Mullen, J. H., Hopkinton.
Morris, R. E., Salix.
Meeker, R. E., New Sharon.
Mason, J. P., Humboldt.
Mitchell, W. S., Clinton.
Norton, Geo. R., Onawa.
Noble, C. E., Chariton.
Nasinec, V. F., Cedar Rapids.
Norris, Jack, Corning.
Opperman, John, Crystal Lake.
Oxley, S. C., Ossian.
Page, Alva, Waterloo.
Pooch, Chas., Algona.
Penninston, T. J., Leon.
Pierson, H. D., Omaha, Neb.
Preston, F. B., Adel.
Peck, Chas. L., Decorah.
Payne, Roy, Adel.
Rantson, E. H., Turkey River.
Rademacher, J., Chariton.
Roberts, J., Sutherland.
Rambo, J. W., Mingo.
Riley, M., Bancroft.
Reddin, T. J., Cascade.
Roper, Wm., Jr., Council Bluffs.
Reasak, A. M., Calmar.
Rothmere, J. S., Festina.
Rainbow, Wm., Lake View.
Rope, J. R., Centerville.
Ryder, Lee, Salix.
Ross, Jas. T., Bayard.
Reed, Elmer, Montrose.
Smith, D. T., Lawler.
Seaman, W. T., Montour.
Swinford, J. W., Mystic.
Santee, Geo. W., Storm Lake.
Saulsbury, H. C., Cresco.
Springer, L. W., Elma.
Stodgell, F. E., Oakville.
Scott, L. S., McCallsburg.
Sargent, S. T., Nashua.
Sprague, F. W., Bagley.
Smith, C. E., Killbourn.
Shannon, G. T., Atlantic.
Scott, Frank, Lake City.
Smith, H., Chelsea.
Stockverger, John, Marion.
Shelton, M. A., Bloomfield.
Seaman, S. C., Clinton.
Siska, T. H., Belmond.
Starr, Cutler N., Renwick.
Snilson, Wm., Massena.
Swalles, Jno., Spirit Lake.
Smith, Abe, Winterset.
Todd, G. H., Nashua.
Tessler, Ed., Rock Rapids.
Thompson, Wm., Webster City.
Tattershall, T. D., Beloit.
Tubbs, H. S., Manchester.
Troutner, M. L., Charles City.
Upham, Geo., Eldon.
Ulveling, Geo., Remsen.
Vanderbilt, J., Marion.
Van der Las, Lee, Crescent.
Van Leuven, C. P., Osage.
Woodley, Wm., Mount Auburn.
White, L. E., Estherville.
Wilson, E. F., Okoboji.
Whitman, E., Ledyard.
Weatherby, J. F., Titonka.
Winfrey, J. K., Runnells.
Wiley, R. J., West Liberty.
Wagner, Geo., Marshalltown.
Wilson, Geo. R., Westfield.
Williamson, G. B., Eagle Grove.
Wise, A. P., Whiting.

Wray, F. E., North Liberty.	Wiley, Jos., Rolfe.
Wilson, Roy, Osceola.	Yordy, H. H., Waterloo.
Weirather, A., Keokuk.	Young, L., Colfax.
Webster, L., Woodward.	Young, Geo., Clarinda.

UNITED STATES AND STATE FISH AND GAME OFFICERS.

UNITED STATES.

Secretary of Agriculture, James Wilson, Washington, D. C.
Chief of Biological Survey, C. Hart Merriam, Washington, D. C.
Assistant in charge of game, T. S. Palmer, Washington, D. C.

STATES, TERRITORIES AND PROVINCES.

Alabama—John H. Wallace, Jr., Montgomery.
Arizona, T. S. Bunch, Safford; W. L. Pinney, Phoenix; E. A. Sliker, Commissioners, Flagstaff.
California—George Stone, San Francisco; W. F. Van Sicklen, Alameda; M. J. Connell, Commissioners, Los Angeles; Chas. A. Vogelsany, chief deputy, San Francisco.
Colorado—David E. Farr, Denver; C. W. Lake, chief deputy, Denver.
Connecticut—Geo. T. Matthewson, Thompsonville.
Delaware—A. D. Poole, Wilmington.
District of Columbia—Maj. Richard Sylvester, Washington.
Idaho—Wm. N. Stephens, Rexburg.
Illinois—Dr. J. A. Wheeler, Springfield; Nat. H. Coehn, Springfield.
Indiana—Q. J. Sweeney, Columbus.
Iowa—Geo. A. Lincoln, Cedar Rapids.
Kansas—D. W. Travis, Pratt.
Louisiana—Board of Commissioners, New Orleans.
Maine—L. T. Carleton, Augusta; J. W. Brackett, Philip, Edgar E. Ring, commissioners, Orono.
Maryland—Horace F. Harmonson, Berlin.
Massachusetts—Dr. Geo. W. Field, Boston.
Michigan—Chas. S. Pierce, Lansing.
Minnesota—Carlos Avery, St. Paul.
Missouri—James C. Bassford, Mexico.
Montana—William F. Scott, Helena.
Nebraska—Geo. L. Carter, Lincoln.
New Hampshire—Nath'l Wentworth, Hudson.
New Jersey—James M. Stratton, North Long Branch.
New Mexico—W. E. Giffen, Santa Fe.
New York—James S. Whipple, Albany.
North Carolina—Dr. R. H. Lewis, Raleigh.
North Dakota—W. N. Smith, Grafton; Olaf Bjorke, Abercrombie.
Ohio—Gen. John C. Speaks, Columbus.
Oklahoma—Jude Askew, Chickasha.
Oregon—R. O. Stevenson, Forest Grove.
Pennsylvania—James H. Worden, Harrisburg.
Rhode Island—Chas. H. Remington, East Providence.

South Carolina—B. F. Taylor, Columbia.
Tennessee—Jos. H. Acklin, Nashville.
Texas—R. H. Wood, Rockport.
Utah—H. B. Croomar, Salt Lake.
Vermont—Henry G. Thomas, Stowe.
Washington—John L. Riseland, Bellingham.
West Virginia—James H. Marcum, Huntington.
Wisconsin—J. W. Stone, Madison.
Wyoming—D. C. Nowlin, Lander.

CANADA.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Minister—W. T. Findley, Edmonton.
Chief Game Guardian—Benj. Lawton, Edmonton.
British Columbia—A. Bryan Williams, Van Couver.
Manitoba—
Minister—R. P. Roblin, Winnipeg.
Chief Game Guardian—Chas. Barber, Winnipeg.
New Brunswick—
Surveyor General—F. J. Sweeney, Moncton.
Chief Game Commissioner—L. B. Knight, St. John.
Chief Fish Commissioner—John Robertson, Jr., New Castle.
Newfoundland—Eli Dawe, St. Johns.
Nova Scotia—J. A. Knight, Halifax.
Ontario—
Minister—J. O. Reaume, Toronto.
Superintendent of Fish and Game—E. Tousley, Toronto.
Prince Edward Island—E. T. Carbonell, Charlottstown.
Quebec—
Minister—Chas. Devlin, Quebec.
Superintendent of Fish and Game—Hector Caron, Quebec.
Saskatchewan—T. N. Willing, Regina.

In addition to the above named officers for prosecution of fish and game there are now nine national and forty-seven state organizations, the members of whom are engaged in a work common with the work of the forty-one Audubon societies in almost every state in the union. They are all working in every manner for the education of the people for the purpose of securing a greater respect for the laws relating to fish and game, as well as those which relate to the insectivorous birds so that they will not become extinct through the acts of those who care nothing for them only to kill.

U. S. FISH HATCHERY DISTRIBUTION.

Fish distributed in the waters of Iowa from the Bureau of Fisheries station, Manchester, Iowa, from July 1, 1906, to June 30, 1908.

RAINBOW TROUT, FINGERLINGS AND ADULTS.

Cedar River, Charles City, Iowa.....	39,000	
Beaver Creek, Chester, Iowa.....	2,000	
Baldwin Creek, Cresco, Iowa.....	12,000	
Turkey River, Cresco, Iowa.....	27,000	
Canoe Creek, Cresco, Iowa.....	9,000	
Trout Run, Decorah, Iowa.....	21,000	
Twin Springs, Decorah, Iowa.....	9,000	
Walnut Creek, Decorah, Iowa.....	12,000	
Wapsipinicon River, Iona, Iowa.....	39,000	
Upper Sny Magill Creek, North McGregor, Iowa.....	12,000	
Maquoketa River, Manchester, Iowa.....	10,575	
Spring Branch, Manchester, Iowa.....	17,705	
Bloody Run, North McGregor, Iowa.....	32,000	
Shell Rock River, Nora Springs, Iowa.....	39,000	
Yellow River, Waukon, Iowa.....	12,000	
Paint Creek, Waukon, Iowa.....	12,000	
Patterson Creek, Waukon, Iowa.....	15,000	
Village Creek Waukon, Iowa.....	12,000	
Applicants	146,750	479,030

BLACK SPOTTED TROUT, FINGERLINGS.

Spring Branch, Manchester, Iowa.....	16,500	16,500
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BROOK TROUT, FINGERLINGS AND ADULTS.

Rutherford Brook, Cresco, Iowa.....	1,500	
Canoe Creek, Decorah, Iowa.....	650	
Trout Pond, Decorah, Iowa.....	650	
Batchel Creek, North McGregor, Iowa.....	2,000	
Boss Creek, North McGregor, Iowa.....	2,000	
Spring Park Creek, Osage, Iowa.....	300	
Hewitt Creek, Volga, Iowa.....	2,500	
Paint Creek, Waterville, Iowa.....	600	
Little Paint Creek, Waterville, Iowa.....	950	
Hock Creek, Waukon, Iowa.....	950	
Spring Branch, Manchester, Iowa.....	8,000	
Applicants	62,000	81,900

LAKE TROUT, FINGERLINGS.

Applicants	8,000	8,000
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EIGHTEENTH BIENNIAL REPORT

LARGE MOUTH BLACK BASS, FINGERLINGS AND ADULTS.

Maquoketa River, Manchester, Iowa.....	1,000	
Mississippi River, Bellevue, Iowa.....	1,100	
Mississippi River, Clayton, Iowa.....	2,000	
Mississippi River, North McGregor, Iowa.....	2,600	
Applicants	14,000	20,700

ROCK BASS, FINGERLINGS.

Applicants	1,550	1,550
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WHITE BASS, FINGERLINGS.

Applicants	400	400
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CRAPPIE, FINGERLINGS AND ADULTS.

Maquoketa River, Manchester, Iowa.....	250	
Mississippi River, Bellevue, Iowa	20,000	
Mississippi River, North McGregor, Iowa	41,000	
Mississippi River, Lansing, Iowa	7,500	
Mississippi River, Clayton, Iowa	7,000	
Applicants	2,500	78,250

CATFISH, FINGERLINGS AND ADULTS.

Mississippi River, North McGregor, Iowa	28,500	
Mississippi River, Bellevue, Iowa	22,000	
Mississippi River, Clayton, Iowa	19,000	
Mississippi River, Lansing, Iowa	17,500	
Applicants	3,800	90,800

BREAM, FINGERLINGS AND ADULTS.

Mississippi River, North McGregor, Iowa	12,000	
Mississippi River, Bellevue, Iowa	24,000	
Mississippi River, Clayton, Iowa	6,000	
Mississippi River, Lansing, Iowa	6,000	
Applicants	5,800	53,800

WHITE PERCH, FINGERLINGS AND ADULTS.

Mississippi River, Bellevue, Iowa	12,500	12,500
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YELLOW PERCH, FINGERLINGS AND ADULTS.

Mississippi River, Bellevue, Iowa	10,000	
Mississippi River, Clayton, Iowa	6,000	
Mississippi River, Lansing, Iowa	3,000	
Mississippi River, North McGregor, Iowa	2,900	
Maquoketa River, Manchester, Iowa	2,000	
Applicants	1,000	24,900

PIKE, FINGERLINGS AND ADULTS.

Applicants	4,800	4,800
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BUFFALO FISHES, FINGERLINGS AND ADULTS.

Mississippi River, Bellevue, Iowa	2,500	
Mississippi River, North McGregor, Iowa	3,000	
Mississippi River, Lansing, Iowa	8,000	13,500





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NINETEENTH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

STATE FISH AND GAME WARDEN

TO THE

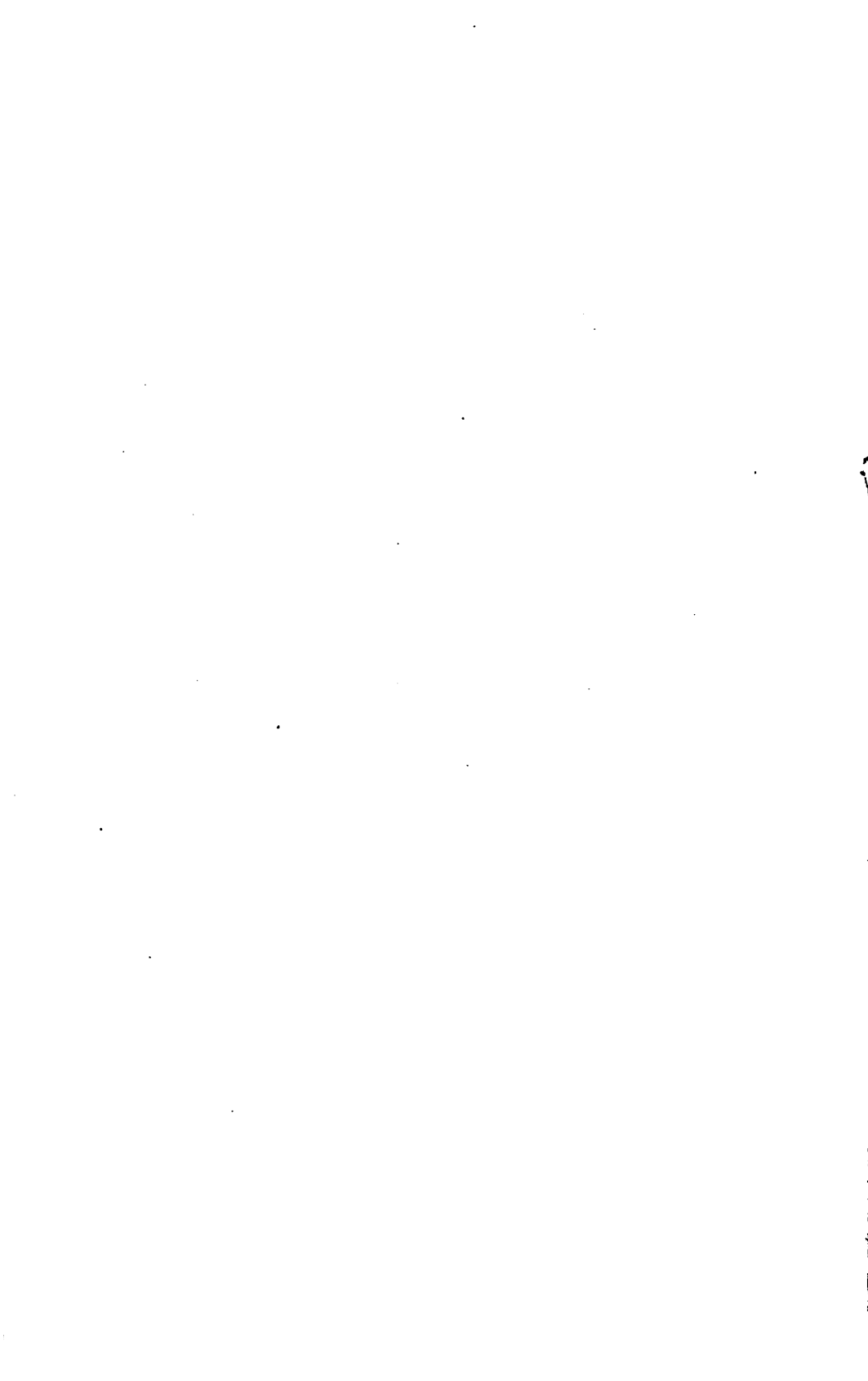
GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF IOWA

1909 - 1910

GEO. A. LINCOLN, WARDEN

FIDLAR & CHAMBERS
DAVENPORT, IOWA







THE HUNGARIAN PARTRIDGE.

NINETEENTH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE



STATE FISH AND GAME
WARDEN

TO THE

GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF IOWA

1909 - 1910

GEO. A. LINCOLN, WARDEN

FIDLAR & CHAMBERS
DAVENPORT, IOWA



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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

To His Excellency, B. F. Carroll, Governor of the State of Iowa:

DEAR SIR—Pursuant to the provisions of Section 2539, Code of Iowa, creating the office of fish and game warden, I submit herein for your consideration the nineteenth biennial report of the State Fish Commissioners, and seventh biennial report of the State Game Warden.

GEO. A. LINCOLN,
State Fish and Game Warden.

REPORT

The two years covered by this report includes the biennial period ending June 30, 1909, under the old law when appropriation was made by the legislature for the work, and the biennial period ending June 30, 1910, when all the funds for the use of this department came from the sale of hunter's licenses and none of the appropriation made by the Thirty-third General Assembly for fish and game was used. Under the old system of appropriation by the legislature the work of the department was curtailed for want of funds, deputies only in a few instances being allowed pay for their labor and only a part of their expenses. Under the new law there are ample funds to remunerate the deputies for their per diem as well as their full expenses and I find much more interest manifested by them in their work from this fact and the knowledge that the responsibility of enforcing the law now rests with them as State officers. They feel that the purpose and enforcement of the fish and game laws are to protect the wild life of the forest, fields, lakes and streams, from the wanton and wasteful destruction, and as it has been settled in many courts that the State fish and wild game belongs to all the people and not to a favored few, they understand that their duty is to see that all persons, no matter what their station in life, obey the laws of the state.

The powers and duties of the fish and game wardens are defined by law and they differ in important particulars from those of other peace officers, who act only under a warrant issued by a court commanding such officers to arrest a certain person, whereas wardens must act for themselves, must search out violations, and find the evidence wherewith to convict violators.

The powers exercised by the wardens of the present day are very extensive. Indeed, were it not so, enforcement of game laws and the consequent preservation of game would be impossible. It is the exception now for a state to withhold from its game wardens the right to arrest without warrant, persons found in the act of violating the law, and a number of states confer upon their wardens the right to search summarily any place where they suspect contraband game to be concealed. The power of search without warrant under

the game laws is granted to game protectors in many states but is withheld from peace officers who otherwise exercise all the powers of protectors in the enforcement of the game laws. Several states have excepted dwellings from the general warrant of search, thus preserving the ancient and time-honored sanctity of the home. While the warden may be lawfully invested with broad powers, it behooves him to use tact and discretion in exercising them so as to give no just grounds for complaint of oppression.

In Michigan and Wisconsin wardens are authorized to conduct prosecutions in the courts in the same manner and with the same authority as prosecuting attorneys, and in Oklahoma and West Virginia they may do so without the sanction of the prosecuting attorney. In Tennessee the State warden may compromise or discontinue cases where the violations are technical or where he believes the prosecution or fine would be oppressive.

These are some of the extensive powers granted wardens, and they illustrate the position of the service at the present day. In this connection may well be quoted the instructions given the deputy and county wardens of Michigan by the game warden of that State:

"The proper observance of the fish and game laws depends almost entirely upon the vigilance and good judgment of the deputy wardens. Keep your eyes and ears open for violations, but do not be too hasty in acting upon what you hear. Be careful not to let the public know your plans. Be vigilant and fearless in enforcing the laws, but try to do so without being obnoxious. Be gentlemanly at all times, show no favoritism and be especially careful that all persons are treated alike. It is important that the people should be awakened to the importance of respecting the laws for the preservation of fish and game. Use your influence to arouse public sentiment in this respect. (Game Warden Dept. of Mich.—Instructions to Wardens. 1903.)"

Examinations of hunters' licenses require the warden's attention, and it is always necessary for them to make sure that all persons found hunting are provided with the proper license. Every warden who realizes the importance and responsibility of his position can be of great assistance in making game protection popular and educate the people to the importance of the preservation of the wild creatures against wanton destruction. The office of warden is a difficult one in spite of its growing importance, and it is the duty of every good sportsman to assist the public officer with encouragements in the discharge of his duties.

Under the system now in force deputy wardens are constantly changed from one part of the State to another and I find this to produce good results. There can still be found in various portions of the state a spirit of unlawfulness with regard to the enforcement of the laws and antagonism against their enforcement by the deputies. So strong is this that especially in one county, should a deputy be recognized, it is impossible for him to get a meal or secure a place to sleep, parties furnishing such accommodations fearing that they will be done damage by the unlawful element should they be found out, harm having been done in that section to parties showing favors to the deputies. In many cases it has been impossible to secure a jury to convict on a plea of not guilty, and Justices of the Peace show great leniency, even going so far as to disregard the law in the imposition of fines, making them less than the minimum provided by the statute and in some cases the defendants have been discharged upon being proven guilty. Such action can only be amended by the education of the people to the fact that the laws on the statute books were placed there for enforcement, and it may take drastic measures to so educate some of them.

The duties of the deputy are not the most pleasant as is demonstrated in the following experiences: A deputy in making an arrest was assaulted by the wife of the man he was after, with a club, and injured severely. Another was rotten-egged for making an arrest and followed by a mob. Still another was assaulted by a party with the handle of a shovel, whom he had arrested for seining and was compelled to shoot him to save his own life. The control of a certain class of foreigners who infest the fields and woods at all seasons of the year, intent only upon the slaughter of all kinds of birds, and who set at defiance game and trespass law, is the most serious problem the wardens, in some sections of the state, have to contend with.

GAME.

There are more game birds in our state at the present time than for several years. Because of the splendid weather during this season the ducks stayed with us, nested and are very numerous. During the early part of 1910 the prairie chickens discovered that the farmers had not picked all their corn, in many fields it being still standing, and they emigrated to these fields from the Dakotas and Minnesota, many remaining during the summer and coveys were found where they had not before been seen for years, and some of

them will stay. The winter of 1909 and 1910 was very cold and sleety causing much suffering and some loss among the quail. Where they could be found they were fed and shelter made for them and from reports received I found that but few perished. At this time they are numerous in many sections of the state.

The ring neck pheasant and the Hungarian partridge now being introduced into the state will help out the disappearance of game birds and restock our state with birds adapted to this climate. While this cannot be done in one year I am satisfied that with a constant replacing of these birds that in a few years there will be game birds in great quantities throughout the state.

The amendment to the laws enacted by the Thirty-third General Assembly, prohibiting the sale of all game birds, has taken from the pot-hunters all incentive to slaughter the game birds as there is no way they can dispose of them lawfully, and while many still take the chances of disposing of the birds they kill for profit the fear of the penalties of the law has greatly decreased the practice. A few hunters in remote parts of the state still secure birds for shipment out of the state and it is one of the problems of this department to detect and prevent these shipments, the birds being freighted as fancy dressed poultry, sent in butter tubs as butter, and when in quantities sufficient to make it profitable the birds are placed in trunks and checked as baggage and taken to Chicago and other markets for disposal. While many of these unlawful shipments are seized at their destination the unlawful practice still goes on, but the open sale of all game birds in the state has been reduced to a minimum. The statute which prevents the killing of the birds that are now being introduced, ring neck pheasants, which attaches a severe penalty until the year 1915, will allow them to propagate in large numbers.

FISHING.

The fishing in 1909 was good all over the state. The conditions of the waters were such that they thrived and many were taken but the year 1910 up to this time has not been favorable for our rivers and streams. While the lakes have been fairly well filled with water the rivers, small lakes and ponds where fish thrive, have been entirely or almost dry and the fish in many of them have disappeared. Even the great source of all our fish supply, the Mississippi river, has never been known to be so low and there is but little prospect of its raising this season. We have distributed fish to many of the

inland waters of the state with the fish car "Hawkeye" from Sabula, they being taken from the overflow of the river. The United States Hatchery has also contributed a large number as will be shown by detailed report. We have also rescued from the bayous, ponds and places is running waters small game fish estimated to number over 700,000.

PERMANENT IMPROVEMENTS.

During the year we have built a new dam, in conjunction with the Okoboji Protection Association, at the outlet of Lake Okoboji and the state has placed permanent screens on same and built a cement house for the care takers, and will place other screens to prevent the escape of fish from this great lake. We have also screened Spirit Lake and Clear Lake, and raised the dam, and have placed the state launch on the Mississippi River in thorough repair and it has been of great service in the protection of the river. The state fish car "Hawkeye" has been placed in the C., M. & St. P. Ry. shops at Dubuque and is being entirely rebuilt, having been in service for thirteen years with but minor repairs and had become unsafe to use.

BOUNDARY WATER LICENSE LAW.

The acts of the Thirty-third General Assembly amending Section 2547, placing upon the statute books a law compelling all fishermen who desire to fish in the boundary waters of the state with nets and seines to first procure a license from the State Game and Fish Warden, has been placed in operation and while the sale of licenses has not been as large as was expected the law has been fairly well obeyed and in my opinion it should remain. I find the laws of states adjoining Iowa which are being protected with a similar license, conflict as to the manner in which seines can be used and think, perhaps, with a few changes the different kinds of seines can be licensed. These licenses should be uniform. At present what is allowed in one state is considered a crime in another and the laws governing the states bordering these waters should be made uniform that there can be no confliction in making arrests of violators. The question of a dividing line between states on these waters is also a problem as the channel frequently changes and a person owning land across the river may be voting and paying taxes in Iowa.

The United States Government has built many wing dams and changed the former channel of the river in many places. This work

is being continued each season and always raises the question as to what part of the river we have jurisdiction. This is true not only with the Mississippi River but with the Missouri River as well. So far we have had but little trouble in this matter, and the decision rendered by the Supreme Court of Iowa in the case of Lyttle vs. Green and Carson has assisted materially in deciding the water over which we have jurisdiction; still the question should be settled in some definite manner for all time.

The Mississippi River in 1910 has been the lowest ever known and in many places there is but very little water. This condition has prevented many licenses being taken out as many of the smaller fishermen are not using their seines and nets and have gone to gathering clam shells for the button industry of the state, the low condition of the water being favorable to this work, as before they were obliged to secure the shells from boats. The shell industry has developed to large proportions in Iowa as can be judged from the fact that there are over twenty factories in Muscatine, and at Sabula and other places there are factories in operation. Upon seeing a car load of clam shells persons are disposed to wonder how they can be made to pay the freight, but the fact is that a car load of shells at twenty (\$20) dollars per ton is worth as much as an equal weight in oats at thirty-five cents a bushel.

The Government has started at Fairport, Iowa, and now has in operation, a station for the propagation of clams to further this industry in the state, and many of the clams are now gathered from the interior waters of the state.

The license law in Illinois has been declared unconstitutional because parts were class legislation, and I am informed that the next session of the Illinois Legislature will pass a new law. Not being goverend by any law of Illinois, the fishermen along the Iowa boundaries, in a great many cases, have refused to take out licenses, claiming that they do not fish in Iowa, and it is hard for this department to prove otherwise.

The state launch has been equipped with a new engine and thoroughly repaired, and has been used in patrolling the river and investigating all matters pertaining to the enforcement of the law.

Section 2547 authorizes me to make biennial report of all funds received for licenses, together with disbursements of same, and herein is contained my report from 1909 to June 30, 1910.





GAME FARM W. M. BENTON, BLACK HAWK COUNTY, IOWA.

HUNTERS LICENSE LAW.

The hunters license law has produced a revenue far beyond the expectations of the most sanguine and has placed this department in a financial position to well carry out the work of propagation of game and the distribution of fish and the protection of fish and game. During the first six months of this law it could not be determined how large a fund would be derived and no arrangement was made for the introduction of game birds, but as soon as the fund was found to be sufficient for all purposes, the work of stocking the state was immediately commenced.

THE RING NECK PHEASANT.

Correspondence was held with all states and your Warden attended the convention of Game and Fish Wardens held at New Orleans in February, 1910, in an endeavor to find out the most successful way of introducing game birds into the state by hearing the experiences of others. The reports did not prove to me that the large state game farms are a success, but the distribution of eggs among the farmers and others, in different localities, for the hatching of birds to be liberated, was shown to be most successful in the introduction of the ring neck pheasant, and I at once purchased a large number of eggs and delivered them to different parties, as shown in statement, with instructions for hatching and raising the young. While I have not received full reports from all to whom eggs were delivered, what have been received show that a large number of birds were hatched and will be liberated this fall, with the exception of some that will be retained to breed the coming season. I have found many enthusiastic persons among those who have received eggs and they are assisting in every way possible in the work of restocking the state with game birds.

In Pottawattamie County we have one small game farm where the hatching of eggs has been successful, and in Black Hawk County another which hatched a large number of birds but was unfortunate in raising them to maturity, lightning striking the pen and killing over four hundred young birds. This accident, however, does not deter the man in charge, and he will make the work a success. The experiment has shown that with good care and handling the birds can be hatched, raised and liberated in this state in large numbers.

Among the people of an agricultural district the pheasant readily finds friends who will give it protection, and as well enemies who seek its destruction. To the sportsman the ring neck is the ideal bird. It is quick of wing, a rapid and bold flyer, a strong, gamey bird, and when it rises from its wooded or bushy hiding to take flight it requires a quick shot to bring it down, and a true one as well, for it must be hit fair and hard to stop it. It is a lover of the ground and lays well for the dog, and its delicate, white flesh is a delicious morsel for table use. Wherever it has been placed in field or cover, it has been eagerly sought by the sportsman for pleasure and by the epicure for the table.

It is an insect eating bird and makes its daily visit to the cultivated fields in the search for food. It eagerly seeks and devours every kind of insect that preys upon the growing crops; the wire worm, the cut worm and the potato bug enter into its daily menu when they are to be found. To the farmer it is an eminently faithful and useful bird, and in him it should find a true friend and careful protector. He will desire as many of the birds about his farm as possible to protect his crops and will object to an indiscriminate destruction of them to either gratify the pleasure of the hunter or satisfy the palate of the epicure just as surely as he comes to understand their usefulness to him.

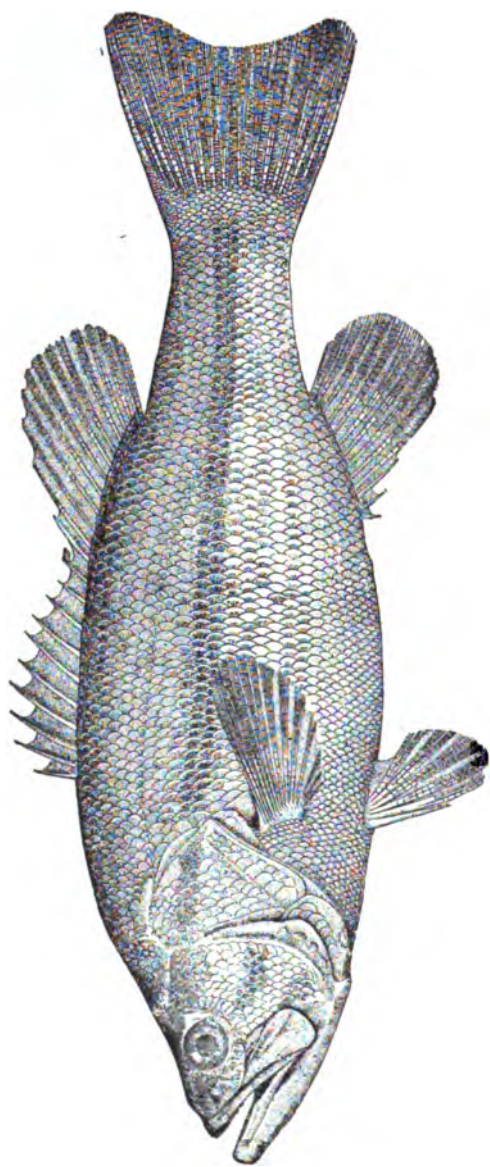
THE HUNGARIAN PARTRIDGE.

The Hungarian partridge is no experiment as to its introduction as shown by reports from California, Michigan, Illinois and other states and the results have been eminently satisfactory. The habits of the Hungarian partridge are best described as follows:

Except in the breeding season these birds are gregarious, keeping in coveys. Their feeding times are early in the morning and in the evening. Toward noon they go to some secluded spot and take their ease and dust themselves. At dusk they resort to some open place, usually the central part of a field of grass, and roost in the same manner as a quail. Disposed in this way it is difficult for any prowling animal to come upon them without being detected by some bird in the covey. Well watered woodland tracts in the vicinity of arable lands are best suited for them, but they are easily placed and can practically make their living anywhere. They mate in pairs only. With other game birds the partridge lives in harmony and their



GAME FARM C. J. SIGLER, POTTAWATTAMIE COUNTY, IOWA.



LARGE MOUTHED BLACK BASS.

liberation in sections populated by quail can be highly recommended, as they will not drive the quail away, but share the territory with them. I have contracted for five thousand pairs of these birds to be delivered during this fall and winter. The amount received for hunters licenses for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1910, is one hundred and eight thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven (\$108,877.00) dollars, which is shown in the detailed report of the counties receiving the same.

The number of ring neck pheasant eggs purchased were 6,265. These were delivered to 178 different applicants throughout 82 counties of the state. The cost of the eggs, including seven ring neck pheasants for breeding purposes, together with cost of delivery, was sixteen hundred and fifty-one dollars and fifteen cents (\$1,651.15).

FISH PROPAGATION BY FARMERS AND OTHERS FOR FOOD.

This department has had many requests to provide fish for private ponds for food purposes, and with the high prices of all foods at the present time the raising of fish by farmers and others for food should be fostered. Under the decision of our Supreme Court this department has no authority to take fish from public waters of the state and place them in private waters, or allow, under certain restrictions, the taking of them from the public waters by parties desiring them for propagation and food purposes in private ponds. Questions are asked of this department, almost daily, as to the cultivation of fish, size of ponds, the best fish to propagate in ponds and how to care for them. I desire here to quote from the annual report of the New York Zoological Society, by Hon. C. H. Townsend, who is authority on these matters, for the benefit of those who may read this report.

FISH PONDS—SIZE.

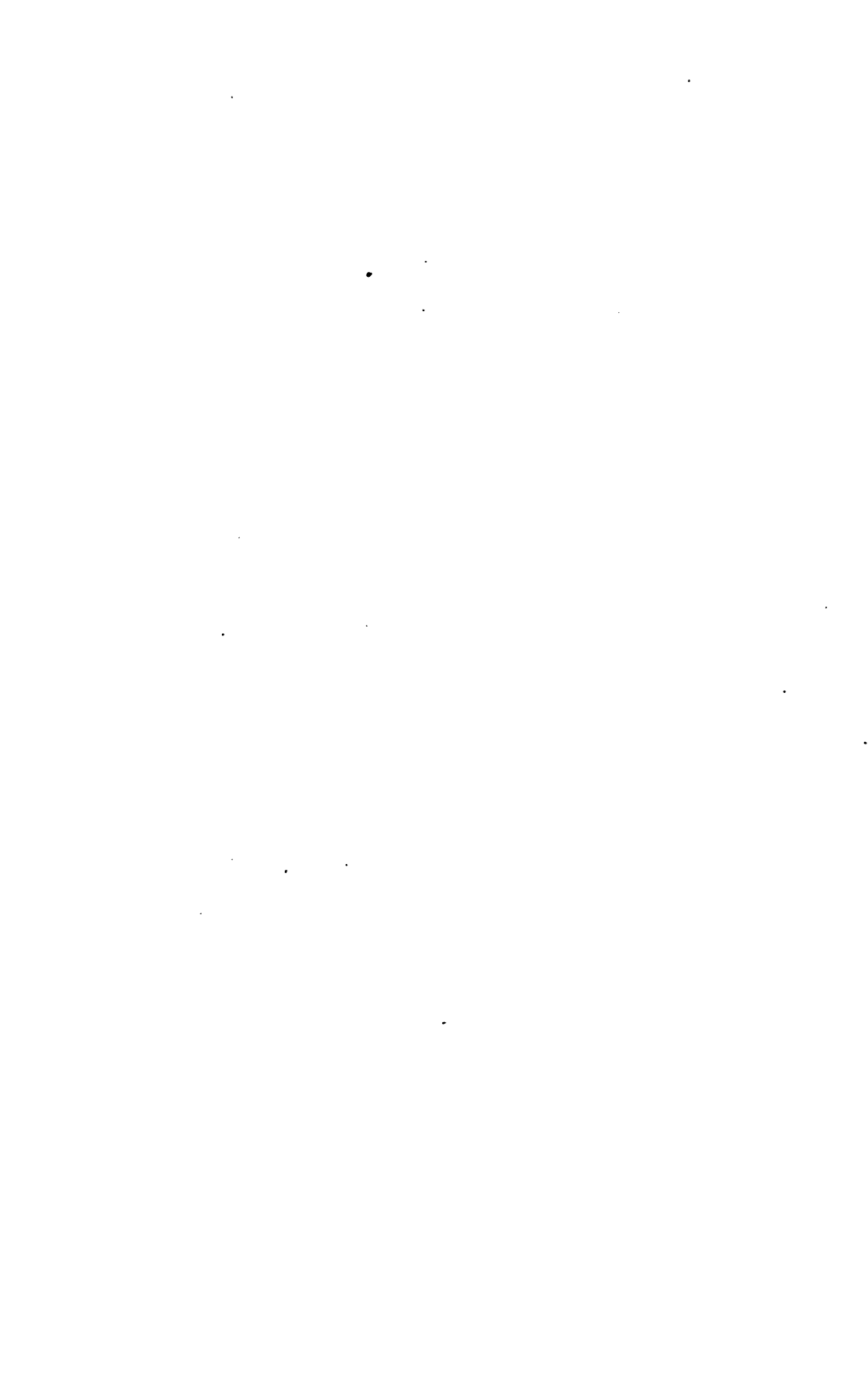
"For the encouragement of those who are disposed to make a trial, it may be stated with perfect fairness that food fishes can be raised with no more difficulty than chickens or vegetables. A neglected fish pond may be compared to a neglected garden and will eventually reach the same gone-to-seed condition. A pond of an acre or more in extent, and with eight or ten feet of water in the deepest part, will, if properly managed, give excellent results. It may be necessary to make it less than one-quarter of an acre in extent, but a small pond

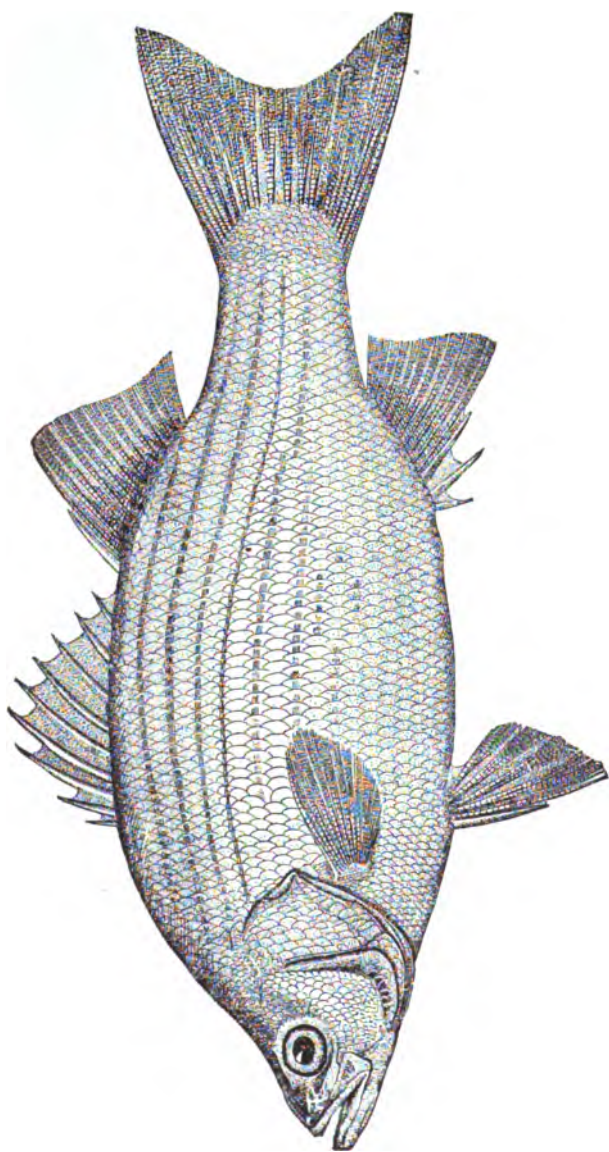
should have an extreme depth of not less than six feet, although it is quite possible with a strong water supply to raise fishes in very small and shallow ponds. This, however, means active cultivation, with daily feeding of the fishes, numerous ponds to permit of sorting, and all the details of fish-cultural establishments. As a matter of fact, nearly all of the extensive fish-breeding carried on by the National and State fish commissions has been done in ponds of rectangular shape, averaging perhaps less than 100 feet in length and 25 feet in width, having depths of only three to four feet. Such ponds are worked in series, as nursery and rearing ponds, and there are generally two or more ponds of large size in which fish of different growths can be held."

The following extract from the report of the fish commissioner of Indiana for 1903-04 is worth inserting in this connection: "Mr. Carl H. Thompson, of Warren, Indiana, has a fish pond 60x120 feet in surface dimensions, and from four to six feet deep. In May, 1895, he placed in this pond four pairs of small mouthed black bass. Fifteen months later he seined the pond and took therefrom, by actual count, 1,017 black bass averaging one pound each. In addition to the above he took between six and seven hundred yellow perch, weighing, according to his statement, not less than 250 pounds. This makes the production of the pond amount to 1,267 pounds for a period of fifteen months."

SPAWNING PLACES.

Fish ponds should be supplied with spawning conditions suitable to the fishes occupying them. Small mouth black bass, which make their nests in gravel, will require a gravelly bottom. Large mouth black bass, which nests among the roots of plants, will find the conditions they need among the roots of plants and weeds of the pond. Yellow perch, which spawn among twigs under water, are easily accommodated. Pieces of brush may be set firmly in the bottom where the water is shallow, in the branches of which they will deposit their spawn. Rock bass and the various species of sunfish, which, like the small mouth bass, make their nests in gravelly places, will absolutely require places of that character if they are expected to increase, and a few loads of gravel placed in the pond in water about two feet in depth will furnish the necessary conditions.





WHITE SILVER BASS.

STOCKING WATERS.

In stocking waters it is not necessary to have a large number of adult fishes. For a pond of about an acre in extent, twenty pairs of black bass will be sufficient, and perhaps fifty pairs of any of the other kinds of fishes mentioned. These numbers will in fact suffice for still larger ponds and should be reduced for smaller. When the conditions are right the progeny of the first year will usually stock the pond to the limit of its natural food supply. It should be borne in mind that heavy stocking serves no useful purpose, unless it is the intention to catch some of the adults the first year. It is just as well to stock with two or three kinds of fishes and time will show which species are the best adapted to that particular body of water.

Owing to the customary preference for game fishes, many excellent pond species, such as rock bass, calico bass, yellow perch, white perch, long-eared and blue-gilled sunfish, catfish and crappies have been overlooked. Other kinds, such as the white bass and yellow bass, inhabiting waters of the south or middle west, are equally desirable. All of these fishes increase rapidly, take the hook readily and are good food fishes. They will multiply in favorable waters with less care than probably any other native fishes. With the exception of the catfish, they will take the artificial fly and afford good sport. They are of considerable commercial importance since, according to government statistics, the quantity annually sent to market exceeds twenty-eight million pounds.

The white bass, inhabiting the Great Lakes and upper Mississippi region, and the yellow bass of the lower Mississippi are both available for pond culture. The former has been introduced in many of the small lakes of New York and New Jersey, and has proved to be satisfactory as a pond fish, making rapid growth the first year. Both species attain weights of as much as three pounds, take the usual bait of fresh-water fishes, and will rise to the artificial fly, the first being especially gamey.

Blue-gilled sunfish. This is the largest of the sunfishes. It thrives in ponds and will live in as warm water as any native food fish. It attains a weight of two pounds, although the average weight is less than one pound. It is highly recommended for ponds.

With black bass the yellow perch may be placed with safety, not only on account of the food it supplies to the former, but also on account of its own value as a food fish. It is remarkably prolific and with a good start can usually take care of itself. The same may be

said of the catfish. It is harmless, since the basses and sunfish are active in guarding their own nests. The yellow perch and the catfish may also be introduced into ponds containing rock bass or calico bass. There is no reason why black bass, rock bass, and calico bass should not be kept together—if the pond is of considerable size. The large mouth black bass is one of the best for ponds. It grows faster and larger than the small mouthed black bass and will take the hook in winter when the others will not. It is easier to cultivate and will thrive in warmer and more sluggish waters. While not so gamey, it can be depended upon, under ordinarily favorable conditions, to furnish a good supply of fish food for the table. Spawning as it does among the roots of water plants, a gravelly bottom is not essential unless other species are kept with it. In the south it reaches its greatest development, Florida specimens sometimes exceeding twenty pounds. In the north its average weight is less than four pounds.

Too many large fishes in the pond are detrimental since they are consuming the food supply and are themselves going to waste. When such fishes can not be taken with the hook as sometimes happens, they should be removed with a seine if it is possible to do so, and marketed. It is important that the mature fish crop of a pond be utilized and the young of the year be given a chance to develop. The accumulation of large fishes serves no useful purpose, but results in overstocking, exhaustion of the food supply, cannibalism, and stunted growth.

If a natural lake or pond is already stocked with carp, which are not desired and can not be entirely removed, their further increase may be checked by the introduction of black bass, which feed freely on young carp. Black bass will also keep other species in check by devouring their young, and thrive amazingly in the process.

It has been shown at government fish cultural stations and elsewhere that a few adult carp placed in waters overstocked with bass do not increase in number, their young being wholly consumed each season. It is well to introduce only a limited number of carp, since too many of them, owing to their rooting habits, will not only destroy the water plants, but also make the water too roily. It has been found that the introduction of carp for feeding fishes, is also favorable in ponds containing crappie, the slight roiling of the water, which they cause, being beneficial to the latter rather than otherwise. It should not, however, be introduced into overstocked bass waters as a food supply until yellow perch or other species have been tried.

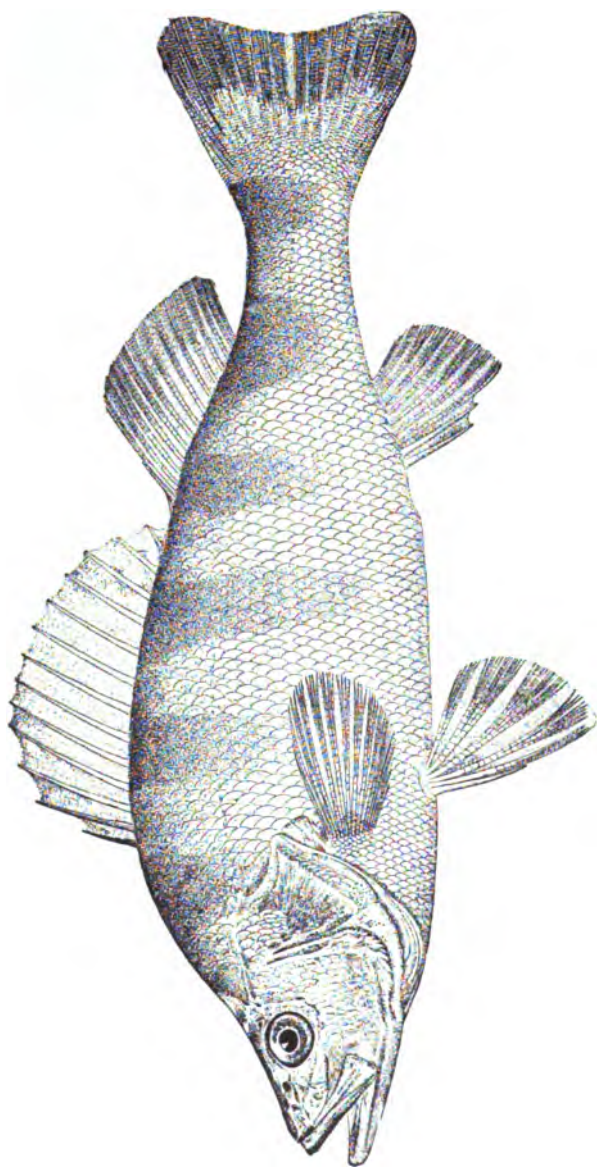


parrots-feather, (*Myriophyllum*) water celery, (*Vallisneria*) hornwort, (*Ceratophyllum*) and Cabomba. Suitable plants for the purpose may be found in most streams and ponds, and there are many others than mentioned. Water plants that are satisfactory in some regions may, however, not be so in others farther north or south. Water plants are necessary as shelter for young fishes and greatly increase the various forms of small aquatic life necessary for their food. They also serve to aerate the water, which is most important in small and sluggish ponds. They may be planted by tying to stones and dropping them from a boat, or set in the ground after the water has been partially lowered. The slightly greater depths, from one to three feet, may be planted with water lilies while the more extensive and deeper portions should be kept clear of vegetation. If the vegetation becomes too thick it can usually be pulled out with a rake, but it is sometimes necessary to cut it with the scythe. Willow and other trees should be planted at some point to furnish shade.

Aquatic insects, crustaceans, and mollusks, bred among pond weeds, constitute no small feature of the ponds food supply. It is recorded in the "American Fish Culturist" that an electric light over a certain pond was found to attract insects which fell into the water in such numbers as to supply an important quantity of fish food. If the pond weeds, together with the brook minnows, frogs, crustaceans, and other small fry which are to establish the natural supply of food, can be introduced a year before the stock fish are put in, the conditions for success will be greatly improved.

RIVER FISHING.

The much despised carp furnishes one of the most important and profitable industries on the Mississippi River. The river is filled with these fish and there is a big demand for them, the market, being principally in the eastern states where they bring a good price. While I have no data to go by, I am informed that the value of these fish taken by the fishermen of our state between the Minnesota state line and the southern borders, is over three hundred thousand (\$300,000) dollars. Of the total catch of fish in the Mississippi River seventy per cent are carp, the balance being made up with buffalo and other varieties. To show the large numbers taken I will quote from the Minnesota report of carp taken along the border lines of that state:



YELLOW PERCH.

"David Gantinbien, of New Albin, Iowa, caught over 60,000 pounds in one month which netted him twenty-four hundred (\$2,400.00) dollars. L. F. May, of New Albin, Iowa, marketed 217,000 pounds in 1908 which netted him over ten thousand (\$10,000.00) dollars."

The rivers of our state are filled with carp but there is no provision in our laws for taking them with nets, the only way they can be successfully taken. In my opinion some provision should be made for this work in order to keep them from becoming too numerous and also to provide a legal method of conducting this industry in inland waters. They can never be cleaned out entirely but their number can be reduced so they will not become a menace to game fish.

There is a great prejudice against carp, but they are proving of great commercial value to the Mississippi River fishermen and have made cheap food possible. Under our law, permits can be issued for certain lakes but not for rivers, and during the last season Messrs. May & Kester took from Lost Island Lake over 230,000 pounds of carp and buffalo. Permits have also been issued to them for 1910 and to other parties for Spirit Lake, Okoboji, and Clear Lake. By this means we hope to reduce the number of these fish in the Iowa lakes as permitted by law. The question of carp I consider to be one of cheap food but some provisions will be necessary for their disposition in the future. I again quote from a paper read before the Thirteenth Annual Meeting of the American Fisheries Society:

"We hear a great deal from sportsman clubs and from other sources as to how the carp can be exterminated. It cannot be exterminated. It is like the English sparrow, it is here to stay. We cannot exterminate it any more than we can exterminate the green grass of the fields. I do not wish to pose as an advocate of the carp. I prefer other fish myself, but I maintain that the carp has a place in good and regular standing in our eastern market and I do not think that our great republic with its rapidly increasing population can afford to sneer at even so cheap a source of food."

From the evidence at hand it is reasonable to conclude that the damage claimed to be done by the carp is partially offset by its value as a food fish, and as it cannot be exterminated the problem is to use it to the best advantage and every effort should be made to utilize the fish in all ways possible since it appears to be a resource but as yet comparatively undeveloped.

The taking of these fish by seine is now a great industry in many states and our law should be so amended that we may receive a reve-

nue from those who desire permits to take these coarse fish. Under the present system the fishermen who receive these permits are only bound to pay for the supervision of a deputy warden.

PROTECTION OF NON-GAME BIRDS.

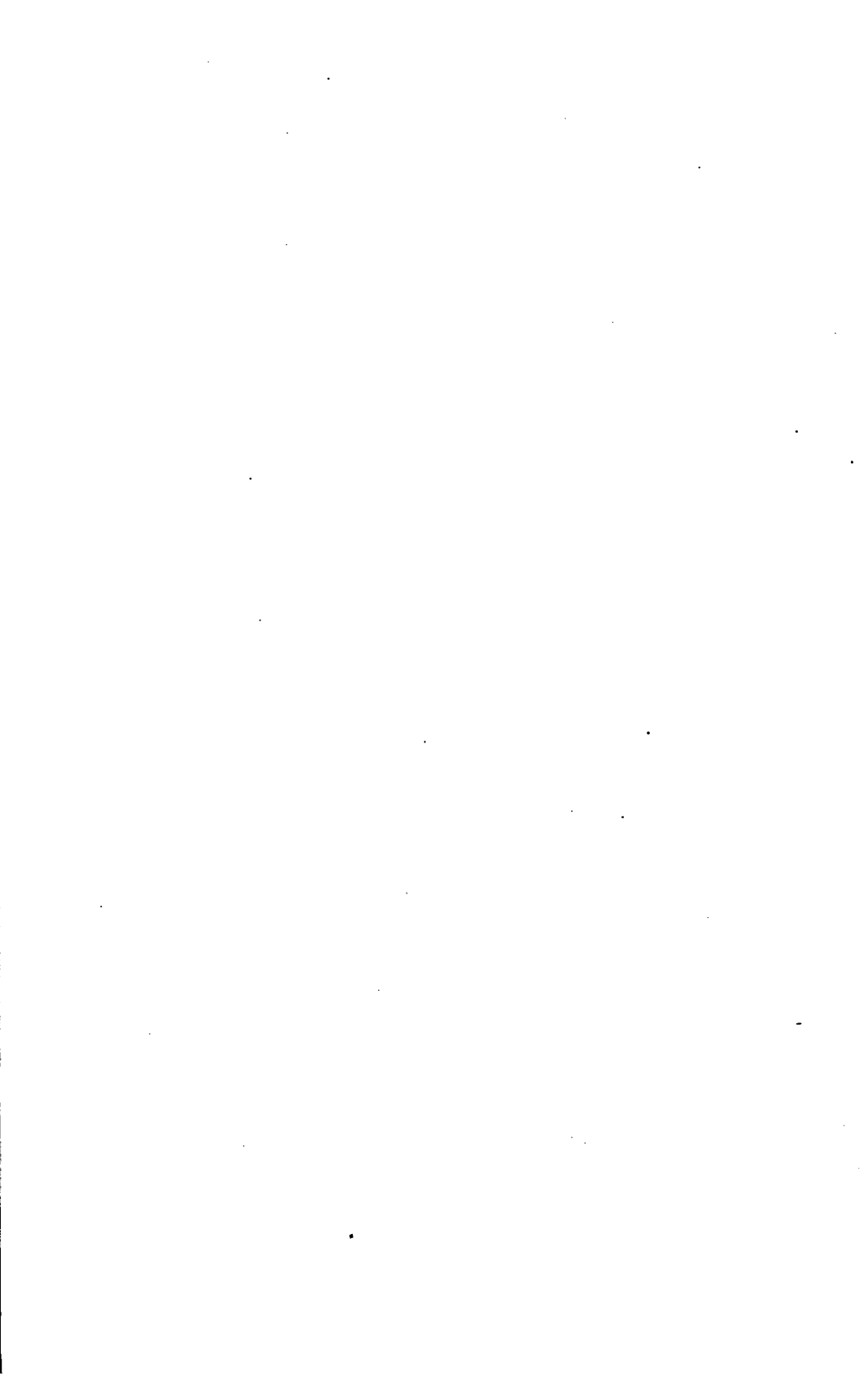
The protection of all harmless, insectivorous and song birds is very properly provided for in the Iowa law and is of the utmost importance. There should be an awakening to the fact that the preservation of the birds is the only safeguard from destructive ravages on vegetation by insect pests. The wealth of this country is based on its agricultural and forestry products and without birds such products would be impossible. The annual loss from insects and rodent pests at the present time, the president of the National Audubon Society says, is estimated at eight hundred million (\$800,000,000) dollars. This annual loss may be reduced by securing the birds protection now offered them by our law. The public is in honor bound to preserve for the wild birds the right of life and protection.

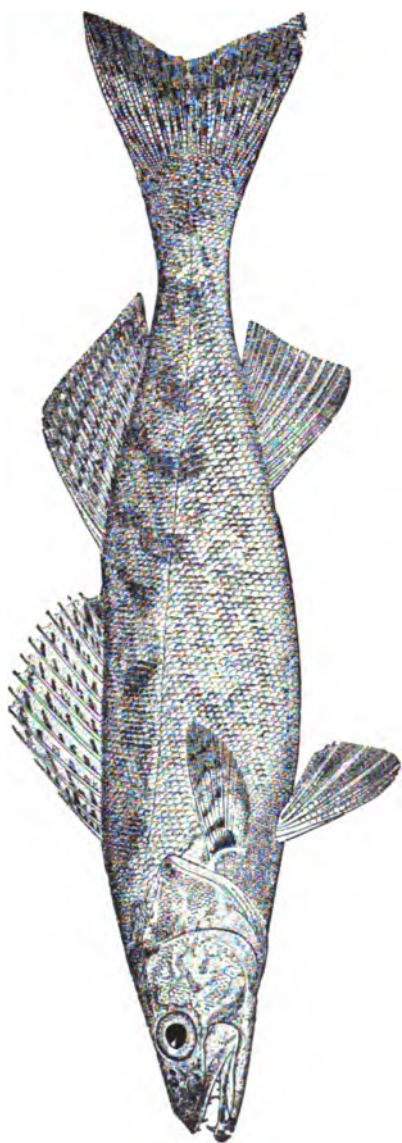
MINORS CARRYING ARMS.

That children under the age of seventeen, carrying arms and running loose upon the public domain, are a menace to public safety cannot be denied or disputed. Not only should this be taken into account but more singing and insectivorous birds are destroyed by these youngsters with their twenty-two calibre rifles than through all other mediums combined. It is well that our American boy be taught the use of fire arms and be encouraged to cultivate his cunning in their use, but such teaching should be under the strict eye of his parent or guardian. I most earnestly recommend the consideration of a law which will make it a fineable offense for any minor to be found upon the public domain with a firearm when not accompanied by a parent or legal guardian.

POLLUTION OF PUBLIC WATERS.

One of the questions in the near future will be the disposition of the sewage and waste from manufacturing establishments which is now turned into our rivers and streams. Many letters have come to me regarding this matter and my attention is called to the fact that





WALL EYED PIKE.

great numbers of fish are being killed by such fouling of the waters. Many of the finest streams in the state are today only sewers. The game fish are fast becoming extinct in streams that used to abound with them. As State Fish and Game Warden I am powerless to act in the premises and can only recommend prosecution for maintaining a nuisance by the proper legal authorities. This matter is not of interest alone to those who desire the preservation of the fish but as well to the health of all living along such streams which is endangered.

FISH AND GAME CLUBS.

The fish and game clubs are increasing around the state to the great advantage and assistance in moulding public sentiment for greater respect of the laws and protection of the fish and game. The importance of organization and united work upon the part of the sportsmen and the application of their influence, directly and indirectly, result in the enactment of good laws for the protection and preservation of the fish and game. Their suggestions and co-operation have profound considerations.

We desire to quote for the benefit of the above mentioned clubs, from the Bureau of Biological Survey (Circular No. 72) in reference to private game preserves and their future in the United States:

"In game protection as in other matters, the experience of one state is likely to be duplicated in another and the laws and precedents of one section of the country are apt to be followed in others in which conditions are similar. The record of the past, therefore, becomes in some measure a guide to the future and by careful study of past mistakes it may be possible to avoid similar errors in the future. The history of game preserves in the United States has been a record of a series of experiments, some successful and some otherwise. Notwithstanding the fact that the private preserve has existed for many years, it is still in an experimental stage and in some states in a condition far from satisfactory. As the country develops and increases in population, the private game preserve is destined to play more and more important part, not only as a factor in game preservation, but also as a means of recreation and diversion. Three conditions are important for the successful establishment of a private game preserve: a location where game is or may become naturally abundant, suitable land of moderate value and ability to prevent trespass. Absence of any of these, while not necessarily prohibitory, renders success doubtful.

The existence of adequate trespass laws or of statutes regulating hunting on uninclosed lands is likewise an important factor affecting the location of private preserves. If a preserve must be fenced to protect it against trespass, the cost usually places it beyond the reach of a man of ordinary means. Consequently, large tracts can be utilized for this purpose at moderate cost only in states which restrict hunting on uninclosed lands, as in Colorado, Indiana, Illinois, New York, Wisconsin, and some of the southern states. In some of these states, as in Colorado and Wisconsin, it is unlawful to hunt on inclosed or cultivated lands if signs are posted at certain specified distances. In New York a person, in order to maintain the exclusive right to hunt or fish on inclosed or cultivated lands, is required to post trespass notices on at least every fifty acres. In Illinois and Indiana it is unlawful to hunt with dog or gun on any lands without the consent of the owner. North Carolina and several other southern states have the so-called "written permission law" which prohibits hunting except under a written permit signed by the owner or agent of the property. Where laws like these are in force, preserves have rapidly increased in number, but in other states the preserve idea has never made great progress. About one-third of the states have incorporated some provision in their game laws favoring the establishment of preserves, by granting exemption for the capture or possession of game, or allowing its sale or shipment under certain regulations. In some cases, however, these provisions are still too limited to encourage the establishment of private preserves.

TYPES OF PRIVATE PRESERVES.

The private game preserves thus far established in the United States may be roughly divided into three main groups: Deer parks or inclosed preserves for big game of any kind, uninclosed upland preserves for either big game or game birds, and duck preserves and marshes. These preserves are owned in fee simple or are rented. They are the property of individuals, clubs, or corporations and are maintained for pleasure or profit, as parks or shooting preserves, or as propagating plants.

In the upland preserves under private ownership may be found one of the most important factors in the maintenance of the future supply of game and game birds. Nearly all such preserves are maintained for the propagation of deer, quail, grouse, or pheasants.





IOWA STATE FAIR EXHIBIT, 1910, FISH AND GAME DEPARTMENT.

They vary widely in area, character, and purpose, and embrace some of the largest game refuges in the country. Some of the preserves in North Carolina cover from 15,000 to 30,000 acres, several in South Carolina exceed 60,000 acres in extent, while the Megantic Club's preserve, on the boundary between Quebec and Maine, comprises nearly 200 square miles, or upward of 125,000 acres. Comparatively few of the larger preserves are inclosed. In some instances part of the tract is fenced, while large areas are uninclosed, but are protected by being posted. The character of their tenure varies also. Some are owned in fee simple; others, particularly the larger ones, are leased, or comprise merely the shooting rights on the land. In both size and tenure the upland preserves of the United States are comparable with the grouse moors and large preserves of Scotland. Several of those in Rosshire vary from 40,000 to 45,000 acres in extent, and one in Aberdeenshire has an area of 110,000 acres.

Not all upland preserves are on wild land. Many of the quail-shooting preserves of the south include farming land, the owners having leased the shooting rights in return being relieved of their taxes and to a certain extent of the trouble of protecting their property against indiscriminate hunting. In central North Carolina may be found a very interesting group of leased preserves, some of which contain several thousand acres, while nearly all are made up by combining farms of moderate size. Here the preserve idea does not seem to interfere with agriculture, and has been welcomed by the small land owner as a means of securing, through lease of the shooting rights, an income from his holdings at least equal to his taxes, and in many cases exceeding them. In this group belong many preserves controlled by clubs composed of men of moderate means unable to enjoy the luxury of inclosed parks for big game or of membership in the expensive clubs which maintain ducking preserves. Those who have not investigated the subject will doubtless be surprised to learn the comparatively small cost of a club of this kind, which leases a few hundred acres and has none of the expenses connected with an elaborately appointed club-house, keeper, and other appurtenances usually associated with a private game park.

Wherever private preserves are located, native game is protected and is almost certain to increase. Frequently pheasants, deer, and waterfowl are imported and liberated. In such cases the benefit is

not confined to the owner, for the game sooner or later spreads to adjoining lands and the preserve thus furnishes a supply of game for the surrounding country. In this way certain sections near Oak Park, Illinois, and some of the counties of northern New Jersey have been stocked with birds from private pheasantries. Deer from the parks in New Jersey, southern Vermont, and certain parts of Pennsylvania have escaped or been liberated and have restocked the country for miles around. Occasionally more extensive experiments are made in importing the rarer pheasants, (Capercaillie) European grouse, and wild boars, or regular propagating plants are established and birds are reared in large numbers as on some of the preserves on Long Island. Many other illustrations might be cited showing that the successful private preserve is not merely advantageous to the owner, who bears the expenses, but is also a benefit to the public by stocking the immediate neighborhood with game.

OBJECTIONS TO GAME PRESERVES.

The private game preserve is unpopular in many parts of the United States. That it is increasing in favor in certain sections, that the total number probably exceeds 500 and is constantly growing, and that it is destined to great development in the near future, does not change the fact that its unpopularity in certain localities is so great as to hinder its progress. To many the idea of a tract of land maintained solely for protection of game seems un-American and suggests memories of feudal conditions in Europe which rendered game laws so unpopular. Others believe that the acquisition of large tracts of land for preserves is opposed to development, tends toward class distinction, and places in the hands of a few privileges which belong to the public. There can be no doubt that under certain conditions the private preserves may be so managed as to deprive some citizens of their rights and to create a monopoly of hunting privileges. The problem of the future is to adjust matters that, as far as possible, objections may be overcome, the rights of all classes respected, and practical monopoly of privileges by a few prevented.

Pheasant preserves in New Jersey owned partly by residents of New York, have been remarkably successful in rearing large numbers of birds, but the owners have been handicapped by inability to dispose of surplus male stock. The law of New Jersey does not

permit the sale of pheasants or other game birds in close season, nor does that of New York except when the birds are reared on Long Island. With a view to opening the market in New York City for these birds on the same basis as from those of Long Island, efforts have been made at several sessions of the New York legislature to secure the passage of a bill making an exemption in favor of breeders of foreign pheasants, but thus far without success.

OUTLOOK FOR THE FUTURE.

Whatever may be the feeling in regard to private preserves, they evidently constitute a very important factor in modern game protection, and, as the country becomes more thickly settled, may become one of the chief means of preserving game for future generations. It is true that abuses have crept in; that occasionally the object of the preserves has been perverted; that preserves have been established without due regard to the interest of the public; and that they have sometimes been used rather as a means of destroying than preserving game; but such abuses are exceptional and in no way militate against the general idea of establishing refuges where game may be propagated naturally or artificially and maintained safe from attack. Where such abuses exist they should be corrected by regulation and should not be allowed to lead to general condemnation of the preserve system. In a country like the United States, where so much of the land commands high prices for agricultural purposes, the area devoted to game preserves will probably never be large enough to form an appreciable proportion of the total area, as is the case in Scotland, and to some extent in the Province of Quebec. If, however, in any state too much land is likely to be occupied by private preserves, or if too much of the game is controlled by a few persons, the remedy lies in licensing the preserve, limiting its size, or increasing the taxes to a point where holding large areas become unprofitable. It may even be necessary to subject such property to state supervision, by requiring reports of the amount of game liberated or killed; by regulating methods of hunting or limiting the amount of game that may be killed; by requiring certain definite work in the way of game propagation; and by providing that access be given to duly authorized officers at all reasonable times. Certainly the owner will prefer some such regulations to the present unreasonable attacks on the preserve, or the expense of maintaining

his rights by a guerilla warfare with poachers or by constant litigation in the courts. On the other hand, that element of the general public which is simply opposed to the use of land for preserves, and which holds that land owners in attracting to their own lands game belonging to the state are appropriating public property, will accept such regulation as evidence that the preserve is maintained for public as well as private benefit.

LAWS SHOULD BE AMENDED.

The wholesale slaughter of fish by unlawful devices depletes our public waters of the fish propagated therein and also the fish distributed by the state and United States. The constant use of the seine by parties living near these waters and the market fishermen who so ingeniously conduct the practice that it is almost impossible to prove their guilt, leads me to recommend that the possession of a seine in the state of Iowa shall be unlawful and that there shall be a penalty for such possession and the seines siezed and destroyed wherever found without warrant. Provided that seines can be lawfully in possession of licensed holders under the provisions of the law and that a legal minnow seine can be used. It is now unlawful to use a seine for the taking of fish other than a licensed or minnow seine, but the law is so constructed that unless a seine is found in actual use or within ten rods of the public waters, we are barred from taking them or arresting parties owning them, even if we are satisfied that they have been in use for the illegal taking of fish. I can see no reason that any person should have a seine in his possession except for the purpose of taking fish as I do not know of any other purpose for which they can be used.

The law at the present time permits the use of a trot line in streams only one-half way across said stream but there are no provisions made as to the number of hooks that shall be fastened thereto. The same law allows the pole and line fisherman the use of two poles and lines with one hook attached to each line, thus limiting him to two hooks, and yet it gives the right to another fisherman to set a line to take fish at all times, night or day, with fifty hooks (or more) attached if he sees fit to place them on his trot line. This does not seem fair to the different classes of fishermen and I would recommend that fishing with a trot line containing more than two hooks be abolished. We have found our rivers filled with unlawful trot lines and unless dragged for it is impossible to tell whether they are



PAYING OUT SEINE, LOST ISLAND LAKE.



DRAWING SEINE, LOST ISLAND LAKE.



THE CATCH, LOST ISLAND LAKE.



PREPARING FISH FOR MARKET, LOST ISLAND LAKE.



IOWA STATE FAIR EXHIBIT, 1910. FISH AND GAME DEPARTMENT.

unlawful. In two month's work this season we seized and destroyed over one hundred illegal trot lines and during the biennial period two hundred and fifty. In some places there are so many that boats can hardly pass among them.

The purchase of fish unlawfully taken from the public waters of the state is still quite an industry and in many cases it cannot be prevented, nor the parties punished so long as the word "knowingly" remains in Section 2543. I would recommend that the word "knowingly" be stricken from said section.

I would recommend that all game birds be defined by law and that ownership of same be declared to be in the state of Iowa. Also that ownership be declared in the state of Iowa for all fish in all lakes, ponds, bayous, sloughs, streams, and rivers or parts of such rivers which are restocked by overflows from the public waters of the state.

I would recommend that game birds and animals raised in captivity in the state of Iowa be permitted to be sold and shipped under authority and with permit from the Fish and Game Warden for propagation purposes, as many private parties are now raising game birds for propagation and liberation and sale to others who desire to raise them.

I would recommend that hunting with ferrets be abolished.

I would recommend that the laws be so amended that it shall be unlawful to take in any manner from the public waters of the state, or sell, or offer for sale any of the following named fishes which are less than the length specified:

Black Bass	8 inches
Striped Bass	8 inches
Blue or Channel Cat.....	10 inches
Pike, Pike Perch, or Pickerel.....	10 inches
Crapples	6 inches

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

I desire again to acknowledge my indebtedness to the press of the state, which has at all times assisted by publication and otherwise in bringing the laws before the people and urging in every manner their enforcement. This educational work has been of great assistance to the work of this department.

To the Commissioners of the United States Fisheries, who have at all times responded to all requests for fish and endeavored in every way to assist this department in restocking the public waters.

To the railways which have made many concessions and have given good service in movements of fish cars.

To the several Fish and Game clubs that have rendered valuable assistance.

To your Excellency and members of the Executive Council for courtesies extended.

To you, one and all, I am indebted.

GEORGE A. LINCOLN,
Fish and Game Warden.



WILD DEER IN SHELBY AND POTTAWATTAMIE COUNTIES, IOWA.

**HUNTERS' LICENSES ISSUED BY COUNTIES FROM JULY 1, 1909, TO
JUNE 30, 1910.**

County	Non-Resident	Resident
Adair .....	.....	\$ 698.00
Adams .....	.....	607.00
Allamakee	\$ 40.00	831.00
Appanoose .....	.....	1,485.00
Audubon .....	.....	546.00
Benton .....	.....	1,160.00
Blackhawk .....	.....	1,889.00
Boone .....	.....	1,288.00
Buchanan .....	.....	1,123.00
Bremer .....	.....	918.00
Buena Vista .....	.....	685.00
Butler .....	.....	854.00
Calhoun .....	.....	726.00
Carroll .....	.....	1,126.00
Cass .....	.....	888.00
Cedar .....	.....	1,021.00
Cerro Gordo .....	.....	1,275.00
Cherokee .....	.....	643.00
Chickasaw .....	.....	1,156.00
Clarke .....	.....	538.00
Clay	30.00	645.00
Clayton	30.00	1,913.00
Clinton	10.00	2,048.00
Crawford .....	.....	944.00
Dallas	10.00	1,358.00
Davis .....	.....	710.00
Decatur .....	.....	553.00
Delaware	10.00	1,045.00
Des Moines	50.00	1,555.00
Dickinson	30.00	629.00
Dubuque .....	.....	2,466.00
Emmet .....	.....	457.00
Fayette .....	.....	1,004.00
Floyd .....	.....	880.00
Franklin .....	.....	646.00
Fremont .....	.....	1,050.00
Greene .....	.....	892.00
Grundy .....	.....	677.00
Guthrie	10.00	1,212.00
Hamilton .....	.....	894.00
Hancock .....	.....	589.00
Hardin .....	.....	1,133.00
Harrison	20.00	1,475.00
Henry .....	.....	903.00
Howard .....	.....	643.00
Humboldt	10.00	538.00
Ida .....	.....	420.00
Iowa .....	.....	1,188.00
Jackson	20.00	1,534.00
Jasper .....	.....	1,801.00
Jefferson .....	.....	580.00
Johnson .....	.....	1,689.00
Jones	10.00	1,123.00

HUNTERS' LICENSES ISSUED BY COUNTIES FROM JULY 1, 1909, TO
JUNE 30, 1910—CONTINUED.

County	Non-Resident	Resident
Keokuk	\$ 30.00	\$ 1,316.00
Kossuth	30.00	903.00
Lee .....	.....	1,714.00
Linn	20.00	2,584.00
Louisa .....	.....	866.00
Lucas .....	.....	590.00
Lyon .....	.....	375.00
Madison .....	.....	809.00
Mahaska .....	.....	1,923.00
Marion .....	.....	1,396.00
Marshall .....	.....	1,614.00
Mills .....	.....	941.00
Mitchell .....	.....	480.00
Monona .....	.....	998.00
Monroe .....	.....	1,368.00
Montgomery .....	.....	710.00
Muscatine	10.00	1,746.00
O'Brien .....	.....	724.00
Osceola .....	.....	380.00
Page .....	.....	1,029.00
Palo Alto	10.00	780.00
Plymouth .....	.....	1,022.00
Pocahontas .....	.....	676.00
Polk .....	.....	4,125.00
Pottawattamie	30.00	2,270.00
Poweshiek .....	.....	987.00
Ringgold .....	.....	556.00
Sac	10.00	780.00
Scott	30.00	2,272.00
Shelby .....	.....	703.00
Sioux .....	.....	701.00
Story .....	.....	1,144.00
Tama .....	.....	1,489.00
Taylor .....	.....	827.00
Union .....	.....	888.00
Van Buren	20.00	840.00
Wapello	30.00	1,483.00
Warren .....	.....	852.00
Washington .....	.....	1,322.00
Wayne .....	.....	604.00
Webster .....	.....	1,266.00
Winnebago .....	.....	458.00
Winneshiek .....	.....	849.00
Woodbury .....	.....	2,036.00
Worth .....	.....	329.00
Wright .....	.....	1,001.00
Total resident .....	.....	\$107,877.00
Total non-resident	\$500.00	500.00
Total .....	.....	\$107,877.00

BOUNDARY WATER LICENSE FUND.

RECEIPTS.

No.	Date.	Name.	Address.	Licensed.	Amount.
1	May	Nick Schack	Lansing	1,000 ft. seine; 2 pound nets	\$ 22.50
2	May	W. E. Wiedman	Harpers Ferry	2,000 ft. seine; 8 hoop nets	45.20
3	May	Douglas G. Boardman	Harpers Ferry	1,000 ft. seine; 20 pound nets; 5 hoop nets	45.20
4	May	E. Rice	New Albin	5 pound nets; 8 bait nets	10.30
5	May	U. Gantenbein	New Albin	500 ft. seine; 5 bait nets; 5 pound nets	18.60
6	May	John Wiedman	Harpers Ferry	2,000 ft. seine; 5 hoop nets	43.40
7	May	Fred Worth	Waukon Junction	1,000 ft. seine; 2 hoop nets	21.40
8	May	L. F. May	New Albin	500 ft. seine; 2 pound nets	15.30
9	May	Alfred Swift	Sabula	4 bait nets	2.40
10	May	Geo. Gordon	Lansing	1 pound net	4.10
11	May	Frank Culmsee	Sioux City	500 ft. seine	10.10
12	June	C. H. May	New Albin	500 ft. seine; 3 pound nets; 7 bait nets	17.60
13	June	Basil Gonner	Lansing	500 ft. seine	10.10
14	June	John M. Densmore	Sabula	10 pound nets; 2 hoop nets	12.20
15	June	J. C. Berry	Sabula	2 bait nets	1.20
16	June	Sever Olson	Lansing	1,000 ft. seine	20.20
17	June	Jas. J. McMahon	Lansing	10 fyke nets	6.00
18	June	Fred Pohlman	New Albin	1 hoop net; 500 ft. seine	10.70
19	June	Geo. T. Costello	Sioux City	1 hoop net	10.10
20	June	James J. Kessler	Sioux City	500 ft. seine	60
21	June	W. A. Bonney	Jefferson, S. Dak.	500 ft. seine	10.10
22	June	Myer Simons	Muscatine	5 bait nets	3.00
23	June	Chas. W. Holiday	Muscatine	8 hoop nets	4.80
24	June	Henry Heiler	Muscatine	2 hoop nets	1.20
25	June	Albert H. Hawk	Muscatine	13 hoop nets	7.80
26	June	C. Soles	Clayton	500 ft. seine; 2 pound nets; 15 fyke nets	21.30
27	June	August Prest	Dubuque	300 ft. seine	20.20
28	June	Henry C. Long	McGregor	500 ft. seine	10.10
29	June	John Drollman	Guttenburg	5 bait nets	3.00
30	June	Earl Elsworth	McGregor	500 ft. seine	10.10
31	June	Geo. W. Wells	McGregor	500 ft. seine	10.10
32	June	C. August Minch	McGregor	500 ft. seine	14.20
33	June	Saunders Bros.	Guttenburg	500 ft. seine; 1 pound net	10.10
34	June	David Tinkey	Guttenburg	500 ft. seine	10.10
35	June	M. O. Delphy	Harpers Ferry	500 ft. seine	10.10
36	June	John Ginfert	Muscatine	2 hoop nets	1.20
37	June	Jas. W. Holiday, Jr.	Muscatine	2 hoop nets	1.20
38	June	F. P. McNamer	Waukon Junction	1,000 ft. seine; 5 hoop nets	23.20
39	June	Albert Ganter	Lynville, Wis.	500 ft. seine; 2 hoop nets	11.30

BOUNDARY WATER LICENSE FUND—CONTINUED.

RECEIPTS.

No.	Date.	Name.	Address.	Licensed.	Amount.
40	July 1909.	Joe Osborne	De Soto, Wis.	500 ft. seine; 2 hoop nets.	\$ 11.30
41	July 1	W. F. Metcalf	Modale	1 pound net; 1 hoop net.	11.70
42	July 1	Fred Mueller	Guttenburg	500 ft. seine	10.10
43	July 2	Willard Inman	New Albin	500 ft. seine; 3 hoop nets.	11.90
44	July 5	A. Aronson	Victory, Wis.	500 ft. seine	10.10
45	July 7	Wm. Congor	Little Sioux	1 pound net	1.10
46	July 7	W. S. Noyes	Mondamin	1 pound net	1.10
47	July 7	Theodore Urbanny	Clayton	5 pound nets	5.50
48	July 7	A. H. Standley	Waukon Junction	1,000 ft. seine; 2 pound nets; 3 hoop nets.	27.20
49	July 8	Thos. Buchanan	Lansing	500 ft. seine	10.10
50	July 10	August Rundnburg	Guttenburg	1 hoop net	1.60
51	July 10	John Morris	Sioux City	3 hoop nets	1.80
52	July 13	Adolph C. Larson	Sioux City	500 ft. seine	10.10
53	July 17	W. H. Lyons	McGregor	500 ft. seine	10.10
54	July 20	Joe McMahon	Clayton	3 pound nets	3.30
55	July 20	Cesor Laniger	Lansing	4 hoop nets	2.40
56	July 23	James W. Rogers	Muscataine	1 hoop net	.60
57	July 26	Clyton Martell	Harpers Ferry	1,000 ft. seine	20.20
58	July 26	M. L. Lewis	Mondamin	1 hoop net	1.10
59	July 27	Wm. Van Horne	Bartlett	1 pound net; 1 bait net.	4.70
60	July 27	John P. Lowe	Lansing	1,000 ft. seine; 2 hoop nets; 4 pound nets	25.80
61	July 27	Chas. Steuck	Dubuque	500 ft. seine; 4 hoop nets	12.50
62	July 29	Mert Dye	Dubuque	500 ft. seine	10.10
63	July 30	Geo. T. Costello	Sioux City	1 hoop net	.60
64	July 30	J. C. Brandenburg	N. Buena Vista	500 ft. seine	10.10
65	July 30	Wm. Wachendorf	N. Buena Vista	500 ft. seine; 3 hoop nets; 2 pound nets	14.10
66	July 30	H. L. Lyster	N. Buena Vista	500 ft. seine	10.10
67	August 2	Jess Gardner	Sioux City	1 hoop net	.60
68	August 10	W. E. Wiedner	Harpers Ferry	2,000 ft. seine	40.40
69	August 10	F. Jacobs	Clayton	500 ft. seine	10.10
70	August 10	E. L. Brown	Bartlett	1 pound net; 1 bait net.	10.10
71	August 11	Louis Welling	Guttenburg	5 bait nets	4.70
72	August 13	A. H. Stevens	Sioux City	1 hoop net	3.00
73	August 14	Will Brown	Bartlett	1 bait net	.60
74	August 14	W. B. Lowen	Sioux City	1 hoop net	.60
75	August 19	John Wideman	Harpers Ferry	10 pound nets	11.00
76	August 19	Frank Miller	Victory, Wis.	500 ft. seine	10.10
77	August 20	Stephen Harris	Sioux City	5 hoop nets	3.00
78	August 21	G. B. May	New Albin	500 ft. seine	10.10

STATE FISH AND GAME WARDEN.

33

79	August 21	D. A. Moore.	Bartlett	1 pound net	4.20
80	August 23	H. B. Olson.	Sloux City	4 hoop nets	2.40
81	August 23	O. C. Paulson.	Lansing	500 ft. seine	10.10
82	August 24	W. H. C. Ellwell.	McGregor	500 ft. seine	10.10
83	August 24	Ell Dresden	McGregor	500 ft. seine	10.10
84	August 24	Robert Nivarel	Potosi, Wla.	500 ft. seine	10.10
85	August 26	A. S. Hall and A. Job.	Keokuk	500 ft. seine	10.10
86	August 26	Chas. Higgins	Sloux City	1 hoop net	.60
87	August 27	J. G. Stafford.	Dubuque	14 hoop nets	8.40
88	August 27	Willis Schultz	Subula	500 ft. seine	10.10
89	August 27	Wm. Mundt	Dubuque	500 ft. seine	10.10
90	September 1	Geo. A. Conley	Sloux City	3 hoop nets	1.80
91	September 1	S. P. Johnson.	Galland	10 half nets	6.00
92	September 7	Chas. U. Scott.	Davenport	1 dip net	.60
93	September 7	Joe McMahon	Lansing	500 ft. seine	10.10
94	September 9	Frank P. Barney	Akron	6 hoop nets	3.80
95	September 13	Otis Brock	Sloux City	2 hoop nets	1.20
96	September 15	W. J. Daniels.	Sloux City	500 ft. seine	10.10
97	September 15	Martin Parker	Wapello	10 half nets	6.00
98	September 15	A. J. Bensch.	Dubuque	2 hoop nets	1.20
99	September 15	Frank Bisanz	Dubuque	500 ft. seine	10.10
100	September 15	M. D. Kaiser	Bellevue	20 half nets	12.00
101	September 15	Hanson Bros.	Bellevue	10 hoop nets	6.00
102	September 15	John Putnam	Bellevue	10 half nets	6.00
103	September 15	John W. Ernst	Bellevue	20 half nets	12.00
104	September 15	Herman Clark	Dubuque	2 hoop nets; 1 dip net	1.80
105	September 20	W. H. C. Ellwell	McGregor	3 pound nets	10.10
106	September 28	C. Paulson	Lansing	500 ft. seine	3.30
107	September 28	W. E. Wiedner.	Harpers Ferry	20 half nets	12.00
108	September 28	Andy Sorensen	Sloux City	500 ft. seine; 10 hoop nets	16.10
109	October 16	W. P. Kiefer	Sloux City	1 hoop net	.60
110	October 18	U. D. Smith	Akron	500 ft. seine	10.10
111	October 23	Geo. Kohler	Guttenburg	1 pound net	1.10
112	October 23	W. B. Kelly	Cassville, Wis.	500 ft. seine	10.10
113	October 23	James Greenwood	Cassville, Wis.	500 ft. seine	10.10
114	October 23	Roscoe Bonney	Jefferson, S. Dak.	5 hoop nets	3.80
115	November 1	O. C. Paulson	Lansing	500 ft. seine	10.10
116	November 13	Chas. Snyder	Dubuque	2 hoop nets	1.20
117	November 13	Chas. Koffman	Dubuque	1 dip net	.60
118	November 29	Alansen Baker, Jr.	Akron	500 ft. seine	10.10
119	February 21	Geo. Menkel	Dubuque	1 dip net	.60
120	February 21	J. C. Carpenter.	Dubuque	1 dip net	.60
				Total	\$ 1,108.50

BOUNDARY WATER LICENSE FUND—CONTINUED.
RECEIPTS.

No.	Date.	Name.	Address.	Licensed.	Amount.
121	February 25, 1910.	Walter Bracher	Davenport	3 fyke nets	\$ 1.90
122	March 1	Alanson Baker, Jr.	Akron	500 ft. seine; 3 hoop nets; 2 pound nets.	14.10
123	March 2	Chas. B. Euginin	Sammache	500 ft. seine	10.10
124	March 3	Henry Baker	Saultx	500 ft. seine	10.10
125	March 4	Geo. Johnson	Galland	300 ft. seine	10.10
126	March 7	Frank Burr	Keokuk	180 ft. seine; 140 ft. seine.	20.20
127	March 7	Volck Gumbel	Keokuk	1 dip net	1.60
128	March 7	Hardin & Shaffer	Keokuk	2 hoop nets	1.20
129	March 8	A. Lorenson	Des Moines	15 hoop nets	9.00
130	March 9	Sever Olson	Lansing	1,000 ft. seine	20.30
131	March 10	Paul Heer	Burlington	1 pound net	1.10
132	March 12	Free Jacobs	Clayton	500 ft. seine	10.10
133	March 12	Wm. H. Lyons	Clayton	500 ft. seine	10.10
134	March 14	W. T. Euginin	Camanche	500 ft. seine	10.10
135	March 16	Miles Sinker	Pollett	500 ft. seine	10.10
136	March 18	Chester Soles	Clayton	500 ft. seine; 5 pound nets	16.60
137	March 18	Geo. Sruft	Lyons	2 pound nets; 2 fyke nets	3.40
138	March 18	A. L. Finley	Lyons City	2 hoop nets	1.20
139	March 19	John R. Elder	Sioux City	1 hoop net	.80
140	March 19	Robert Nivarel	Potosi, Wis.	500 ft. seine; 4 hoop nets; 4 pound nets.	16.30
141	March 19	F. J. Rittmier	Dubuque	1 dip net	.80
142	March 19	H. Clott	Dubuque	2 hoop nets; 1 dip net.	1.80
143	March 19	John Chaloupka	Dubuque	1 dip net	.80
144	March 19	J. C. Carpenter	Dubuque	1 dip net	.80
145	March 19	Herman Stumph	Dubuque	1 dip net	.80
146	March 21	Douglas G. Boardman	Harpers Ferry	1,000 ft. seine; 5 hoop nets; 40 pound nets.	67.20
147	March 22	M. B. Westgate	Clinton	450 ft. seine	10.10
148	March 22	M. F. Philpott	Ft. Madison	1 bait net	.50
149	March 23	Carl Nelson	Sioux City	500 ft. seine	10.10
150	Not issued.				
151	March 24	W. E. Wiedner	Harpers Ferry	50 pound nets	55.00
152	March 25	Chba Noyes	Mondamin	1 hoop net	.60
153	March 25	Geo. W. Wells	McGregor	5 bait nets	3.00
154	March 26	Wm. E. Wiedner	Harpers Ferry	3 000 ft. seine; 1 hoop net.	61.20
155	March 26	N. Wachendorf	N. Buena Vista	500 ft. seine	10.10
156	March 27	Fred Muschalat	Statenburg	500 ft. seine	10.10
157	March 28	Joseph LaPlante	Sioux City	100 ft. seine	10.10
158	March 28	Joseph LaPlante	Sioux City	1 hoop net	.80
159	March 28	Woodruff Bros.	Lyons	8 fyke nets	4.80

180	March	31..	John Wiedner	Harpers Ferry	50 pound nets	55.00
181	March	31..	John Drollman	Guttenburg	3 pound nets	3.30
182	March	31..	Henry Laughling	Guttenburg	500 ft. seine; 2 hoop nets	11.30
183	March	31..	H. L. Lyster	Waupeton	500 ft. seine; 2 hoop nets	11.30
184	March	31..	Lenford L. Adams	McGregor	500 ft. seine	10.10
185	March	31..	Christian Behr	Almont	4 fyke nets	2.40
186	March	31..	Clarence Dart	Keokuk	4 hoop nets	2.40
187	March	31..	Chas. H. T. James	Keokuk	1 bait net	6.00
188	March	31..	S. P. Johnson	Galland	10 bait nets	6.00
189	March	31..	G. W. Parker	Keokuk	1 hoop net	1.20
190	March	31..	Geo. T. Costello	St. Louis City	2 hoop nets	1.20
191	March	31..	Chas. Betz	St. Louis City	150 ft. seine	10.10
192	April	5..	C. Y. Long	St. Louis City	500 ft. seine; 27 hoop nets	26.30
193	April	6..	Chas. L. Wolf	Lincoln, Neb.	500 ft. seine	10.10
194	April	7..	Frank B. Bonney	St. Louis City	6 hoop nets	3.60
195	April	8..	R. E. Talbott	Akron	1 hoop net	.60
196	April	9..	Cyrus Strong	Lansing	4 pound nets	4.40
197	April	9..	Geo. B. May	New Albin	5 pound nets; 10 bait nets	11.50
198	April	11..	Frank A. Neal	Akron	2 hoop nets	1.20
199	April	11..	Albert Austin	St. Louis City	1 hoop net	.60
200	April	13..	Ray B. Agden	Akron	1 hoop net	.60
201	April	13..	Theodore Montagne	Akron	2 hoop nets	1.20
202	April	13..	Carl Brock	Davenport	500 ft. seine	10.10
203	April	18..	Chas. W. Bradley	Dubuque	500 ft. seine	10.10
204	April	18..	Chas. Snyder	Dubuque	3 bait nets	1.80
205	April	18..	Wm. Gere	Dubuque	2 bait nets	1.20
206	April	18..	J. Lavelette	Ft. Madison	4 hoop nets; 1 dip net	3.00
207	April	18..	F. P. McNamee	Waukon Junction	20 pound nets	22.00
208	April	18..	L. F. May	New Albin	1,000 ft. seine; 19 pound nets	44.10
209	April	18..	John Wiedner	Harpers Ferry	2,000 ft. seine; 8 hoop nets	45.20
210	April	18..	Joe McMahon	Lansing	7 pound nets	7.70
211	April	18..	N. Gantenbein	New Albin	4 pound nets	4.40
212	April	18..	Nick Shack	Lansing	10 pound nets	11.00
213	April	19..	E. Ellsworth	Clayton	500 ft. seine	10.10
214	April	19..	Frank Miller	Victory, Wis.	500 ft. seine	10.10
215	April	19..	Cyprian Martelle	Harpers Ferry	500 ft. seine	10.10
216	April	19..	Basil Gormer	Lansing	500 ft. seine	10.10
217	April	19..	C. H. May	New Albin	500 ft. seine; 15 pound nets	26.60
218	April	21..	Henry M. Schultz	Fairport	3 hoop nets	1.80
219	April	26..	F. Dennis	Princeton	1 hoop net	.60
220	April	26..	Otis Brock	St. Louis City	4 hoop nets	2.40
221	April	26..	Daniel F. Connelly	Westfield	2 hoop nets	1.20
222	April	26..	C. Linegar	Muscataine	2 hoop nets	1.20
223	April	27..	Carl H. Norstrom	St. Louis City	1 hoop net	.60
224	April	28..	J. C. Berry	Sabula	2 bait nets	1.20
225	April	28..	Jesse Workman	St. Louis City	8 hoop nets; 2 pound nets	7.00
226	May	2..	Frank Matthews	St. Louis City	1 hoop net	.60
227	May	2..	J. Lavelette	Ft. Madison	500 ft. seine	10.10

BOUNDARY WATER LICENSE FUND—CONTINUED.
RECEIPTS.

No.	Date.	Name.	Licensed.	Amount.
1910.				
208	May 2	Sam Tinkey	500 ft seine	10.10
209	May 4	L. L. Prather	3 hoop nets	1.80
210	Not issued.			
211	May 4	E. Ellsworth	2 pound nets	2.20
212	May 5	Fred Hummel	1 hoop net	.60
213	May 5	Geo. Furse	3 hoop nets	1.80
214	May 6	Leslie Spalding	500 ft seine	10.10
215	May 6	Ole Paulson	500 ft seine	10.10
216	May 6	Razil Gerner	4 pound nets	4.40
217	May 6	Sever Olson	12 fyke nets	7.20
218	May 6	Gert Von Hagel	1 hoop net	.60
219	May 6	Bert Easton	1 hoop net	.60
220	May 7	W. R. Angell	500 ft seine	10.10
221	May 7	Fred Post Jr.	1 hoop net	.60
222	May 9	August Kock	1 dip net	.60
223	May 9	W. A. McDowan	500 ft seine	10.10
224	May 12	John P. Lowe	500 ft seine; 10 pound nets.	21.10
225	May 12	Ole Paulson	500 ft seine; 3 pound nets.	13.40
226	May 13	Henry M. Schulz	1 dip net	.60
227	May 14	O. L. McDunn	1 bait net	.60
228	May 20	I. L. McDaniel	1 dip net	.60
229	May 20	George Meubel	1 dip net	.60
230	May 20	F. Dohman	1 bait net	.60
231	May 20	J. G. Stafford	4 bait nets	2.40
232	May 20	August Post	500 ft seine	10.10
233	May 20	John Thilgen	500 ft seine	10.10
234	May 20	Emil Knock	2 pound nets	2.20
235	May 20	J. W. Garrison	500 ft seine	10.10
236	May 20	Martin Osis	500 ft seine	10.10
237	May 21	E. L. Brown	1 pound net; 1 bait net.	4.70
238	May 23	D. A. Moore	1 pound net	4.60
239	May 23	Amos Yeot	1 pound net; 1 hoop net.	4.60
240	May 23	Yess Veartier	150 ft seine	10.10
241	May 24	Cys Vardier	150 ft seine	10.10
242	May 24	H. B. Vanderbrack	3 hoop nets	3.90
243	May 27	Walker Schultz	500 ft seine	22.10
244	May 27	Clarence M. Otis	1 pound net; 20 h. op nets.	5.90
245	May 28	Henry Whipka	1 pound net; 1 hoop net; 1 bait net.	12.00
246	May 28	Henry Frohm	20 bait nets	10.10
			500 ft seine	10.10

247	June	1...	Geo. L. Clark.....	Calloope	1 fyke net	60
248	June	3...	F. P. McNamoy.....	Waukon Junction	2 pound nets	8.20
249	June	3...	A. H. Standley.....	Waukon Junction	500 ft. seine; 1 hoop net; 1 pound net.	11.80
250	June	3...	Charles Talbott.....	Merrill	300 ft. seine	10.10
251	June	3...	Charles U. Scott.....	Davenport	1 dip net	.60
252	June	4...	J. P. Busch.....	Sabula	1 bait net	.60
253	June	4...	John Johnson.....	Davenport	10 hoop nets	6.00
254	June	6...	Joe McMahon.....	Lansing	500 ft. seine; 5 pound nets.	15.60
255	June	6...	Martin Steinke.....	Muscatine	1 hoop net	.60
256	June	7...	John Morris.....	Sioux City	6 bait nets	3.60
257	June	7...	Myer Simons.....	Muscatine	5 bait nets	3.00
258	June	10...	Henry Rezae.....	Sioux City	1 hoop net	.60
259	June	10...	John B. Southall.....	Fairport	1 hoop net	.60
260	June	13...	Adolph Camerer.....	Salix	5 hoop nets	3.00
261	June	14...	Bert Hawk.....	Muscatine	7 hoop nets	4.20
262	June	16...	M. L. Delphy.....	Harpers Ferry	2 hoop nets	21.40
263	June	16...	Chas. G. Haines.....	Davenport	1,000 ft. seine; 2 hoop nets	1.20
264	June	16...	August Klemme.....	Akron	1 hoop net	.60
265	June	16...	Chas. G. Andregge.....	Guttenburg	1 pound net	1.10
266	June	17...	A. C. Larson.....	McGregor	500 ft. seine	10.10
267	June	17...	Nick Schaak.....	Lansing	1,000 ft. seine	20.20
268	June	18...	Theo. Wick.....	Dubuque	1 dip net	.60
269	June	18...	Fred Gantert.....	Dubuque	1 dip net	.60
270	June	22...	C. Soles.....	Dubuque	1 dip net	10.10
271	June	22...	W. H. Webber.....	Clayton	500 ft. seine	.60
272	June	22...	John Barofsky.....	Westfield	1 hoop net	.60
273	June	22...	P. T. Goreham.....	Davenport	2 bait nets	1.20
274	June	22...	D. P. Leming.....	Salix	2 hoop nets	1.20
275	June	22...	F. Zernichel.....	Sioux City	2 hoop nets	2.20
276	June	24...	Ren F. Luetze.....	Davenport	2 pound nets	2.20
277	Not issued	24...	Ren F. Luetze.....	Davenport	2 hoop nets; 1 fyke net	1.80
278	June	27...	U. Gantenbein.....	New Albin	500 ft. seine	10.10
279	June	27...	Chas. Sherrod.....	Farmington	1 dip net	.60
280	June	27...	Geo. A. Conley.....	Sioux City	300 ft. seine	10.10
281	June	27...	Frank Springsteel.....	Sioux City	480 ft. seine	10.10
282	June	29...	John Pennell.....	De Soto, Wis.	500 ft. seine	10.10
283	June	29...	Rudolph Mantz.....	Dubuque	500 ft. seine	10.10
284	June	30...	W. E. Nason.....	Jefferson, S. Dak.	3 hoop nets	1.80
285	June	30...	John Cartigny.....	Dubuque	500 ft. seine	10.10
286	June	30...	Joe Osborne.....	De Soto, Wis.	500 ft. seine	10.10
Total						\$ 1,395.10

BOUNDARY WATER LICENSE FUND—CONTINUED.

DISBURSEMENTS.

Month.	Disbursements.	Amount.
1909.		
May.....	Geo. A. Lincoln— Office and traveling expenses.....	\$ 23.59
	Laurance Press Co., Cedar Rapids, Iowa— Applications, licenses and bonds.....	19.25
	Aluminum Sign Co., Kewana, Wis.— Metal tags.....	79.67
	D. L. Tubbs, Burlington, Iowa— Deputy work and expenses.....	18.30
	Total	\$ 140.81
June.....	Geo. A. Lincoln— Office and traveling expenses.....	\$ 25.19
	Deputies and expenses— W. E. Albert, Lansing, Iowa.....	49.72
	Claude Fisher, Muscatine, Iowa.....	22.30
	W. A. Daly, Keokuk, Iowa.....	14.25
	C. B. Kuhl, Sioux City, Iowa.....	19.45
	O. P. Waterbury, Nora Springs, Iowa.....	64.78
	Total	\$ 195.69
July.....	Geo. A. Lincoln— Office and traveling expenses.....	\$ 23.76
	Deputies and expenses— C. B. Kuhl, Sioux City, Iowa.....	13.20
	John Cassutt, Guttenburg, Iowa.....	20.03
	Claude Fisher, Muscatine.....	50.24
	Theo. Bauer, Dubuque, Iowa.....	55.20
	W. E. Albert, Lansing, Iowa.....	25.25
	D. L. Tubbs, Burlington, Iowa.....	8.16
	Total	\$ 175.84
August.....	Geo. A. Lincoln— Office and traveling expenses.....	\$ 15.55
	Deputies and expenses— John Cassutt, Guttenburg, Iowa.....	111.55
	O. P. Waterbury, Nora Springs, Iowa.....	38.62
	D. L. Tubbs, Burlington, Iowa.....	48.12
	Theo. Bauer, Dubuque, Iowa.....	66.10
	W. E. Albert, Lansing, Iowa.....	46.50
	Claud Fisher, Muscatine, Iowa.....	20.56
	Total	\$ 347.00
September.....	Deputies and expenses— W. E. Albert, Lansing, Iowa.....	\$ 31.25
	John Cassutt, Guttenburg, Iowa.....	74.12
	Total	\$ 105.37
October.....	Deputies and expenses— W. E. Albert, Lansing, Iowa.....	\$ 33.90
	Total	\$ 33.90
1910.		
March.....	Schipple Machine Works, Dubuque, Iowa— New engine, doors, curtains, repairs, storage, and handling State launch	\$ 270.25
	Louis Zeller, Dubuque, Iowa— Painting and calking launch.....	14.00
	Total	\$ 284.25

BOUNDARY WATER LICENSE FUND—CONTINUED.

DISBURSEMENTS.

Month.	Disbursements.	Amount.
1910.		
April.....	Dubuque Motor Boat Ways, Dubuque, Iowa— Duck tail and repairing launch.....	\$ 39.29
	James E. Lewis, Fairport, Iowa— Three and one-half days use of launch and oil....	21.92
	Deputies and expenses— W. E. Bowers, Cresco, Iowa.....	21.00
	W. E. Albert, Lansing, Iowa.....	78.15
	John Cassutt, Guttenburg, Iowa.....	77.40
	Total	\$ 237.76
May.....	Schepple Manufacturing Co., Dubuque, Iowa— Supplies for launch	\$ 31.30
	Theo. Bauer, Dubuque, Iowa— Oil bill	7.55
	Deputies and expenses— W. E. Albert, Lansing, Iowa.....	104.87
	Theo. Bauer, Dubuque, Iowa.....	115.67
	Total	\$ 259.39
June.....	Deputies and expenses— Theo. Bauer, Dubuque, Iowa.....	\$ 116.17
	W. E. Albert, Lansing, Iowa.....	127.49
	R. Ments, Dubuque, Iowa.....	10.00
	Total	\$ 253.66
	Grand total.....	\$2,033.57
	Balance State Treasury	\$ 381.08

DISBURSEMENTS.

June 30, 1908, to June 30, 1909—Appropriation, Acts Thirty-second G. A.

Office and traveling expenses.....	\$ 1,079.31
Deputies' salaries and expenses.....	4,083.63
Dams and dykes, Wall Lake.....	673.35
Legal expenses	72.15
Printing	195.30
Distribution of fish	1,250.77
State dam, Okoboji	100.73

Total	\$ 7,455.24
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June 30, 1909, to June 30, 1910—Fish and Game Protection Fund, Acts Thirty-third G. A.

Office and traveling expenses.....	\$ 1,412.27
Deputies' salaries and expenses.....	17,579.12
Legal expenses	404.15
Printing	3,547.44
Distribution of fish	1,856.35
Three boats and fishing equipment.....	120.11
State dam, Okoboji	946.36
Feeding quail	184.00
Game birds and eggs bought.....	1,651.15
Repairing dam, Clear Lake; screen, Spirit Lake, and air for fish.	224.30

Total	\$27,925.25
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RECEIPTS.

From hunters' licenses June 30, 1909, to June 30, 1910.....\$107,877.00

PROSECUTIONS.

Month of July, 1908.

Unlawful Fishing:

13 convictions; fine and costs.....	\$245.00
3 jail sentences.	

Seized and Destroyed:

6 seines; 4 hoop nets; 16 trot lines and 16 traps.

Month of August, 1908.

Unlawful Fishing:

9 convictions; fine and costs.....	\$201.90
1 case not guilty.	

Unlawful Fish in Possession:

4 convictions; fine and costs.....	\$ 49.00
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Seized and Destroyed:

3 seines; 15 traps; 62 trot lines, and 6 hoop nets.

Month of September, 1908.

Hunting Without License:

4 convictions; fine and costs.....\$ 52.50
2 cases not guilty.

Game in Possession Unlawfully:

4 convictions; fine and costs.....\$668.30

Unlawful Fishing:

1 case not guilty.
4 convictions; fine and costs.....\$ 64.60
4 jail sentences.

Seized and Destroyed:

14 dip nets; 4 boats; 3 traps; 4 hoop nets; 1 trammel net.

Month of October, 1908.

Unlawful Fishing:

7 convictions; fine and costs.....\$166.70

Shipping Game Birds:

5 convictions; fine and costs.....\$335.35

Dynamiting:

1 conviction; fine and costs.....\$259.45

Trapping Game:

1 conviction; fine and costs.....\$ 47.55

Killing Quail:

1 conviction; fine and costs.....\$ 85.00

Seized and Destroyed:

1 seine; 3 traps; 4 hoop nets, and 7 trot lines.

Seized and Sold Game Birds Shipped Into State Unlawfully:

31 ducks, 48 snipe, and 15 prairie chickens.

Month of November, 1908.

Game Fish Unlawfully in Possession:

1 case not guilty.

Hunting Without License:

1 conviction; fine and costs.....\$ 13.85
Gun seized.

Trespassing:

5 convictions; fine and costs.....\$ 26.85

Unlawful Trapping:

4 convictions; fine and costs.....\$852.85
184 rat and 3 mink skins seized; jail sentence each.

Seized Game Birds Unlawfully Shipped:

54 prairie chickens; 4 quail; 248 ducks; 4 snipe; condemned and sold.

Month of December, 1908.

Unlawful Fishing:

5 convictions; fine and costs.....\$144.90
3 jail sentences.

Unlawful Spearing:

4 convictions; fine and costs.....\$113.55
 1 jail sentence.
 2 cases not guilty.

Month of January, 1909.**Hunting Without License:**

1 conviction; fine and costs.....\$ 44.60

Trespass:

1 conviction; fine and costs.....\$ 7.65

Unlawful Spearing:

4 convictions; fine and costs.....\$ 35.40

Seized and Destroyed:

11 hoop nets; 1 trammel net, and 4 spears.

Month of February, 1909.**Possession of Nets:**

1 conviction; fine and costs.....\$ 22.00

Game and Fish in Possession:

1 conviction; fine and costs.....\$ 77.60

Seized and Destroyed:

3 hoop nets; 6 spears; 3 trammel nets, and 3 seines.

Cases Dismissed:

3 by County Attorney on account of poverty.

Month of March, 1909.**Shipping Prairie Chickens:**

1 conviction; fine and costs.....\$875.00

Prairie Chickens in Possession:

1 case; defendant left State before arrest.

Unlawful Fishing:

1 conviction; fine and costs.....\$ 94.00

Seized and Sold:

107 prairie chickens.

Month of April, 1909.**Unlawful Fishing:**

2 convictions; fine and costs.....\$178.00

Shipment of Birds:

U. S. authorities were notified of unlawful shipment of birds
 from South Dakota. Parties arrested and convicted at Sioux
 Falls, South Dakota; fine and costs.....\$225.00

Month of May, 1909.**Unlawful Fishing:**

6 convictions; fine and costs.....\$ 90.00

Spearing:

2 cases; not guilty.

Dynamiting:

1 conviction; fine and costs.....\$ 58.75

Snaring:

2 convictions; fine and costs.....\$ 20.70

Killing Song Birds:

3 convictions; minors; under age, Juvenile court.

Trapping Fish:

1 conviction; minor; under age, Juvenile court.

Month of June, 1909.**Unlawful Fishing:**

11 convictions; fine and costs.....\$165.80

2 jail sentences.

2 not guilty.

Shooting Fish:

4 convictions; fine and costs.....\$ 26.00

Trapping Fish:

1 conviction; fine and costs.....\$ 18.20

2 cases not guilty.

Shipping Fish Without Affidavit:

1 case; not guilty.

Seized and Destroyed:

3 seines; 9 hoop nets; 9 traps; 1 trammel net; 19 dip nets; 22 trot lines.

Month of July, 1909.**Unlawful Seining:**

9 convictions; fine and costs.....\$160.05

3 cases not guilty.

Spearing Fish:

5 convictions; fine and costs.....\$ 36.75

Hoop Nets:

2 convictions; fine and costs.....\$ 16.10

Unlawful Trot Line:

1 conviction; fine and costs.....\$ 7.35

Seized and Destroyed:

8 traps; 1 hoop net; 11 seines; 9 trot lines; 4 spears; 1 dip net.

Month of August, 1909.**Hunting Without License:**

4 convictions; fine and costs.....\$ 95.00

Unlawful Fishing:

12 convictions; fine and costs.....\$224.95

2 cases dismissed by county attorney.

2 cases not guilty.

1 jail sentence.

Dynamiting:

2 cases; before warrant could be served defendants stole a boat and left State.

Seized and Destroyed:

11 hoop nets; 17 trammel nets; 1 gill net; 9 seines; 49 trot lines; 1 spear, and 2 bait nets.

Month of September, 1909.**Unlawful Fishing:**

11 convictions; fine and costs.....\$398.10
 2 cases; bonds for \$200 given; bonds forfeited.
 2 cases not guilty.
 4 cases appealed.
 1 case jail sentence.

Shooting Doves:

2 convictions; fine and costs.....\$ 25.70

Hunting Without License in Possession, Having Paid for Same:

3 convictions; on recommendation of county attorney paid costs..\$ 7.05

Hunting Without License:

1 conviction; fine and costs.....\$ 27.35

Seized and Destroyed:

13 trammel nets; 3 hoop nets; 2 traps, and 3 seines.

Month of October, 1909.**Unlawful Fishing:**

2 convictions; fine and costs.....\$ 54.00
 1 case not guilty.

Trapping Animals:

2 convictions; fine and costs.....\$155.12
 1 jail sentence.

Hunting Without License:

16 convictions; fine and costs.....\$200.70

Shipping Game Birds:

2 convictions; fine and costs.....\$341.00

Quail Out of Season:

1 conviction; fine and costs.....\$ 39.45

Killing Non-Game Birds:

2 convictions; fine and costs.....\$ 17.70

Having Pelts in Possession:

1 case; seized 72 pelts.

Seized and Destroyed:

5 traps; 2 trammel nets and 1 seine.

Month of November, 1909.**Hunting Without License:**

8 convictions; fine and costs.....\$206.45
 2 cases not guilty.

Trespassing:

3 convictions; fine and costs.....\$ 55.50

Shipping Game Birds:

1 conviction; fine and costs.....\$200.00

Trapping Out of Season:

- 1 case not guilty.
- 2 cases; minors; to Juvenile Court.
- Seized 11 rat skins.

Seized and Destroyed:

- 3 set nets; 3 seines, and 1 trap.

Month of December, 1909.**Hunting Without License:**

- 3 convictions; fine and costs.....\$ 88.00
- 2 cases not guilty.

Trespassing:

- 1 conviction; fine and costs.....\$ 5.85

Quail Out of Season:

- 2 convictions; fine and costs.....\$ 60.40

Killing Song Birds:

- 1 conviction; fine and costs.....\$ 8.00

Unlawful Fishing:

- 3 convictions; fine and costs.....\$ 25.00

Seized and Destroyed:

- 1 bait net; 2 trammel nets, and 1 seine.

Month of January, 1910.**Hunting Without License:**

- 3 convictions; fine and costs.....\$ 67.50

Unlawful Fishing:

- 9 convictions; fine and costs.....\$ 67.05

Seized and Destroyed:

- 18 hoop nets; 9 spears, and 2 trammel nets.

Month of February, 1910.**Hunting Without License:**

- 2 convictions; fine and costs.....\$ 55.00
- 1 case not guilty.

Spearing Fish:

- 5 convictions; fine and costs.....\$ 66.05
- 2 cases dismissed; no evidence.

Killing Quail:

- 1 conviction; fine and costs.....\$ 15.10

Seized and Destroyed:

- 2 dip nets and 5 spears.

Month of March, 1910.**Hunting Without License:**

- 4 convictions; fine and costs.....\$ 96.45

Fishing Without License:

- 2 convictions; fine and costs.....\$ 15.00

Unlawful Fishing:

2 convictions; fine and costs.....\$ 15.00

Serving Game at Hotel:

1 conviction; appealed to District Court.

Month of April, 1910.**Hunting Without License:**

4 convictions; fine and costs.....\$140.60

Unlawful Fishing:

13 convictions; fine and costs.....\$153.40

2 boys arrested; Juvenile Court.

Shooting Song Birds:

2 convictions; fine and costs.....\$ 23.10

Killing Game Birds:

4 convictions; fine and costs.....\$ 54.50

Trapping Squirrel:

2 convictions; fine and costs.....\$ 55.70

100 young squirrels seized and given to farmers.

Hotel Serving Duck:

1 conviction; fine and costs.....\$ 37.65

Fishing Without License:

1 conviction; fine and costs.....\$ 7.85

Dynamiting:

1 conviction; fine and costs.....\$ 50.00

Seized and Destroyed:

34 trot lines; 2 trammel nets; 2 dip nets.

Month of May, 1910.**Hunting Without License:**

2 convictions; fine and costs.....\$ 27.70

2 jail sentences.

Unlawful Fishing:

40 convictions; fine and costs.....\$494.10

Killing Doves:

2 convictions; fine and costs.....\$ 44.50

Having in Possession Game Birds:

1 conviction; fine and costs.....\$ 30.60

Fish Unlawfully Taken:

1 conviction; fine and costs.....\$ 23.35

Dynamiting:

1 conviction; fine and costs.....\$ 53.85

Unlawful Selling Game Fish:

1 conviction; fine and costs.....\$ 7.85

Squirrels Out of Season:

1 conviction; fine and costs.....\$ 12.50

Fish Under Size:

1 conviction; minor; Juvenile Court.

Seized and Destroyed:

64 hoop nets; 1 boat; 21 trot lines; 8 spears; 9 seines; 15 traps, and 65 dip nets.

Month of June, 1910.

Unlawful Fishing:

34 convictions; fine and costs.....\$669.60
16 jail sentences.

Dynamiting:

6 convictions; fine and costs.....\$452.15

Buying Fish Unlawfully Taken:

1 conviction; fine and costs.....\$280.00

Shooting Fish:

1 conviction; fine and costs.....\$ 19.25

Hunting Without License:

2 convictions; fine and costs.....\$ 63.00

Shooting Doves:

2 convictions; minors; Juvenile Court.

Seized and Destroyed:

24 traps; 61 dip nets; 30 trot lines; 14 seines; 120 hoop nets; 1 spear, and 2 boats.

RECAPITULATION OF PROSECUTIONS.

Total number of cases..... 449
Total fine and costs.....\$10,617.22

Of the above prosecutions there were—

Jail sentences 38
Verdicts of not guilty..... 35

Unlawful devices destroyed—

Seines 112
Hoop nets 261
Trot lines 250
Traps 101
Dip nets 167
Spears 38
Boats 7

Value of property destroyed—

Estimated at\$ 6,000.00

**DISTRIBUTION OF FISH BY FISH CAR "HAWKEYE," 1908, FROM
SABULA, IOWA.**

Location.	Waters.
Chester	Upper Iowa River.....
Clear Lake	Clear Lake
Storm Lake	Storm Lake
Creston	Summit Lake
Randall	Wall Lake
Osage	Red Cedar River.....
Nora Springs	Shell Rock River.....
Rowan	Iowa River
Spirit Lake	Spirit Lake
Marion	Indian Creek
Cedar Rapids	Cedar River

Estimated number of adult game fish distributed, 160,000.

YEAR 1909.

Cresco	Turkey River
West Union	Volga River
Storm Lake	Storm Lake
Emmetsburg	Medium Lake
Clear Lake	Clear Lake
Green	Shell Rock River.....
Independence	Wapsie River
Spirit Lake	Spirit Lake
Coralville	Iowa River
Okoboji	Lake Okoboji
Alden	Iowa River
Waverly	Cedar River
Cedar Rapids	Cedar River

Estimated number of adult game fish distributed, 200,000.

STATEMENT OF FISH DEPOSITED

In the waters of the State of Iowa during the fiscal years ending June 30, 1909, and 1910, by the United States Fish Commission.

Point of Deposit.	Waters Stocked.	Number.
Catfish—		
Algona	Armstrong's Pond	200
Manchester	Maquoketa River	3,900
North McGregor	Mississippi River	60,000
Waterloo	Cedar River	900
Buffalo Fish—		
North McGregor	Mississippi River	16,700
Rainbow Trout		
Boone	Willow Lake	1,000
Colmar	Otter Creek	3,000
Chester	Beaver Creek, S. Fork	2,500
Cresco	Barker Brook	2,000
Cresco	Cold Springs Brook	2,000
Decorah	Trout Run	1,500
Decorah	Trout Creek	1,200
Hopkinton	Plum Creek	12,000
Jessup	Spring Creek	2,000
Manchester	Coffee Creek	3,000
Manchester	Honey Creek	3,500
Manchester	Maquoketa River	4,400
Manchester	Spring Branch	3,000
McGregor	Snv Magill Creek	1,600
Postville	Yellow River	2,000
Brook Trout—		
Cresco	Baldwin Creek	2,000
Cresco	Rutherford Spring Brook	1,000
Hopkinton	Buck Creek	4,500
Lansing	Clear Creek	4,500
Lansing	Village Creek	3,000
McGregor	Bactell Creek	4,500
McGregor	Boss Creek	4,500
Manchester	Spring Branch	2,250
Postville	Spring Branch	1,500
Waukon	Yellow River, N. Fork	4,500
Pike—		
North McGregor	Mississippi River	13,500
Crapple and Strawberry Bass—		
Algona	Upper Des Moines River	300
Clayton	Mississippi River	20,000
Creston	Summit Lake	250
Glendale	Kyles Pond	300
Manchester	Maquoketa River	4,315
Moulton	Black's Pond	100
North McGregor	Mississippi River	22,000
Perlee	Leffler's Reservoir	100
Rock Bass—		
Dexter	Kaufman's Pond	125
Dexter	Meadow Pond	150
Tuskeega	Dunham's Pond	125

STATEMENT OF FISH DEPOSITED—CONTINUED.

Point of Deposit.	Waters Stocked.	Number.
Small Mouth Black Bass—		
Chester	Iowa River	500
Large Mouth Bass—		
Algona	Des Moines River, E. Fork	300
Brighton	Skunk River	75
Chester	Upper Iowa River	300
Clear Lake	Clear Lake	500
Coggon	Buffalo Creek	450
Corning	Silver Lake	50
Creston	Summit Lake	175
Elkader	Turkey River	3,500
Fairfield	Wilson Pond	50
Fairfield	Miller's Pond	50
Fort Madison	Green Bay Lake	1,000
Graettinger	Clear Lake	200
Harlan	White's Pond	200
Knoxville	Des Moines River	75
Lamoni	Rhodes Pond	50
Logan	Woodland Pond	175
Manchester	Maquoketa River	6,025
North McGregor	Mississippi River	8,500
Riceville	Spring Brook	200
Riceville	St. John's Springs	200
Riverton	Belcher Lake	50
Salix	Brown Lake	300
Waterloo	Cedar River	4,050
West Bend	St. Paul Lake	150
Bream (Sunfish)—		
Arlington	Clear Water Lake	150
Atlantic	Vidt Soe Pond	125
Dexter	Kaufman's Pond	75
Dexter	Meadow Pond	50
Newton	Livingston Pond	225
North McGregor	Mississippi River	29,000
Pike Perch Fry—		
Chariton	Q Lake	300,000
Chester	Upper Iowa River	700,000
Manchester	Maquoketa River	50,000
Waterloo	Cedar River	200,000
Yellow Perch—		
North McGregor	Mississippi River	24,700
Fresh Water Drum—		
North McGregor	Mississippi River	12,500

STATEMENT OF FISH DEPOSITED—CONTINUED.

FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1910.

Point of Deposit.	Waters Stocked.	Number.
Catfish—		
Chester	Upper Iowa River	400
Independence	Wapsipinicon River	400
Lime Springs	Upper Iowa River	2,500
Manchester	Maquoketa River	4,000
North McGregor	Mississippi River	187,500
Rainbow Trout—		
Manchester	Maquoketa River	400
North McGregor	Bloody Run	3,000
Postville	Livinggodd Creek	600
Waukon	Silver Creek	1,000
Waukon	Village Creek	1,500
Brook Trout—		
McGregor	Bass Creek	6,000
Waukon	North Fork Creek	6,000
Waukon	Patterson Creek	7,500
Pike—		
Lime Springs	Upper Iowa River	700
North McGregor	Mississippi River	1,900
Crappie—		
Algona	Upper Des Moines River, E. Branch	400
Ft. Madison	Green Bay River	125
Independence	Wapsipinicon River	400
North McGregor	Mississippi River	46,000
Stockport	Silver's Pond	100
Large Mouth Black Bass—		
Bentley	Walnut Hill Pond	125
Cedar Falls	Cedar River	400
Cedar Falls	Hackett's Lake	400
Charlton	McCoy's Pond	100
Charlton	Rice Lake	600
Charles City	Cedar River	400
Chester	Upper Iowa River	800
Clarion	Elm Lake	400
Coggon	Buffalo Creek	400
Corning	Lake Vernon	100
Decorah	Upper Iowa River	400
De Witt	Crystal Lake	400
De Witt	Silver Creek	200
Edgewood	Funk's Pond	150
Forest City	Imogene Lake	150
Large Mouth Black Bass—		
Glenwood	Glenwood Park Lake	700
Hampton	Reed Lake	400
Independence	Wapsipinicon River	400
Lime Springs	Upper Iowa River	2,250
Manchester	Maquoketa River	7,100
Marble Rock	Shell Rock River	400
Maynard	Little Volga River	300
North McGregor	Mississippi River	5,250

STATEMENT OF FISH DEPOSITED—CONTINUED.

Point of Deposit.	Waters Stocked.	Number.
Tuskeego	Robertson's Pond	100
Sunfish—		
Casey	Spring Lake	200
Cumberland	Hawthorne Lake	100
Ft. Madison	Green Bay	1,100
Lime Springs	Upper Iowa River	4,500
North McGregor	Mississippi River	73,250
Underwood	Gerse's Pond	100
Pike Perch Fry—		
Clear Lake	Clear Lake	750,000
Estherville	Des Moines River, W. Branch....	600,000
Manchester	Maquoketa River	300,000
Orleans	East Okoboji	400,000
Orleans	Spirit Lake	400,000
Ruthven	Lost Island Lake	400,000
Waterloo	Cedar River	250,000
West City	Cedar River	200,000
Yellow Perch—		
Lime Springs	Upper Iowa River	20
McGregor	Lake Como	900
North McGregor	Mississippi River	42,750
Fresh Water Drum—		
North McGregor	Mississippi River	1,500

NUMBER AND VARIETY OF FISH

Deposited in the waters of the State in the year 1909 by the United States Fish Commission.

Catfish	65,000	Small Mouth Bass.....	500
Buffalo Fish	16,700	Large Mouth (Black) Bass	26,625
Rainbow Trout	44,700	Bream (Sunfish)	36,725
Brook Trout	32,250	Pike Perch (Jack Salmon)	1,250,000
Pike	13,500	Yellow Perch	24,700
Rock Bass	400	Fresh Water Drum.....	12,500

NUMBER AND VARIETY OF FISH

Deposited in the waters of the State in the year 1910 by the United States Fish Commission.

Catfish	194,800	Large Mouth (Black) Bass	21,925
Rainbow Trout	6,500	Bream (Sunfish)	79,250
Brook Trout	19,500	Pike Perch (Jack Salmon)	3,300,000
Pike	2,600	Yellow Perch	43,670
Crappie	47,025	Fresh Water Drum.....	1,500

LIST OF DEPUTY FISH AND GAME WARDENS FOR IOWA.

H. H. Yordy, Waterloo.	L. E. White, Estherville.
Frank P. Lamb, Cedar Rapids.	F. H. Connor, Tipton.
C. G. Lake, Chester.	W. C. Ballou, Independence.
G. W. Young, Clarinda.	John Swalles, Spirit Lake.
William Eggers, Arion.	E. E. Brees, Waterloo.
Erastus H. Franks, Cedar Rapids.	W. E. Elbert, Lansing.
Wesley Bryant, Creston.	Claude Fisher, Fruitland.
J. C. Schroeder, Emmetsburg.	Wade Spurgeon, Panora.
B. C. Davis, Fort Madison.	J. W. Floerchinger, Oxford.
Theo. Bauer, Dubuque.	Thos. Reddin, Cascade.
Henry Scharnweber, Carroll.	Thos. L. Hall, Glenwood.
Adam Weirather, Keokuk.	M. Riley, Bancroft.
Sim T. Huber, Sioux City.	H. E. Martin, Iowa Falls.
W. R. Keeney, Kanawah.	W. W. Woodley, Mt. Auburn.
Adolph Lesser, Spencer.	Fred Hansen, Exira.
R. A. Hilliard, Corning.	B. L. Dunn, Van Meter.
O. P. Doran, Atlantic.	Geo. R. Norton, Onawa.
F. M. Beymer, Avoca.	F. W. Harbecht, Avoca.
J. C. Henkle, Storm Lake.	Henry Miller, Arnolds Park.
O. P. Waterbury, Nora Springs.	D. L. Tubbs, Burlington.
C. O. Bailey, Washington.	Geo. Andrews, Oskaloosa.
C. B. Kuhl, Sioux City.	W. H. Blackburn, Jefferson.
Aaron Inman, Seymour.	J. W. Swinford, Mystic.
W. C. Laraway, Hamburg.	John C. Hall, Des Moines.
W. W. Berry, Grinnell.	A. A. Height, Mason City.
W. J. Menter, Anthon.	Henry Greene, Spencer.
Alec Christian, Randall.	Britton Galland, Salix.
R. J. Wiley, West Liberty.	John Vanderbilt, Marion.
A. C. Kelly, Red Oak.	L. C. Scott, Zearing.
J. E. Austin, Sac City.	W. A. Groneweg, Council Bluffs.
J. G. Allen, Corning.	Geo. H. Johnson, Walker.
Ernest E. Smith, Winterset.	J. D. Beardsley, Oelwein.
H. E. Perry, Madrid.	A. E. Barnett, Alden.
Emmet C. Higgins, Salem, Mo.	Anton Boller, Goodell.
C. M. Graham, Britt.	Chas. W. Spencer, Lake View.
C. B. Hall, Des Moines.	E. Erhardt, Osceola.
M. M. Willson, Des Moines.	Chas. J. Bullicek, Cedar Rapids.
C. C. Burton, Webster City.	Geo. H. Acker, Council Bluffs.
George Mizener, Decorah.	H. S. Tubbs, Manchester.
W. C. Woolsey, Ft. Dodge.	E. A. Leighton, Waterloo.
W. A. Kitterman, Ottumwa.	L. C. Preussner, Manchester.
Fred C. Naeve, Davenport.	A. N. Reed, Crystal Lake.
C. W. Henderson, Coggon.	C. F. Widman, McGregor.
W. E. Sayers, Des Moines.	J. T. Carter, Emmetsburg.

FEDERAL OFFICIALS.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Secretary of Agriculture, James Wilson, Washington, D. C.
 Chief of Biological Survey, H. W. Henshaw, Washington, D. C.
 Assistant Chief Biological Survey, T. S. Palmer, Washington, D. C.
 Commission of Fish and Fisheries, Washington, D. C.
 Commissioner, George M. Bowers, Washington, D. C.

STATE OFFICIALS.

For information respecting the game laws in states and territories which have no state wardens, address as follows: Alaska, Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.; Arkansas, Secretary of State, Little Rock; Florida, Chas. G. Megargee, Umatilla, Lake County; Georgia, C. L. Davis, Warm Springs; Hawaii, D. B. Kuhns, Honolulu; Kentucky, E. H. Nobbe, 506 Twentieth street, Louisville; Mississippi, Miles Carroll, Yazoo City; Nevada, Secretary of State, Carson City; Virginia, L. T. Christian, 1012 East Broad street, Richmond.

The game laws are published in pamphlet form in all the states except Georgia and Hawaii.

Alabama—State Game and Fish Commissioner, John H. Wallace, Jr., Montgomery.

Alaska—Game Wardens, P. F. Vian, Kenai; Christopher C. Shea, Seward; A. R. Garner, Circle City.

Arizona—Fish and Game Commissioners, Theo. T. Swift, Safford; Secretary, W. L. Pinney, Phoenix; V. V. Merino, Flagstaff.

California—Board of Fish and Game Commissioners, President, W. G. Henshaw, Oakland; M. J. Connell, 405 South Hill street, Los Angeles; Chief Deputy, John P. Babcock, Merchants Exchange Building, San Francisco.

Colorado—State Game and Fish Commissioner, Thomas J. Holland, Room 41, Capitol Building, Denver; Deputy State Game and Fish Commissioner, James A. Shinn, Denver.

Connecticut—Commission of Fisheries and Game, President, George T. Mathewson, Thompsonville; Secretary, E. Hart Geer, Hadlyme; E. Hart Fenn, Wethersfield.

Delaware—Delaware Game Protective Association, President, A. D. Poole, corner Seventh and West streets, Wilmington.

District of Columbia—Metropolitan Police, Superintendent, Maj. Richard Sylvester, Washington.

Idaho—Fish and Game Warden, Wm. N. Stephens, Boise; Chief Deputy, B. T. Livingstone, Boise.

Illinois—State Game Commissioner, Dr. John A. Wheeler, Springfield; Fish Commissioner, Nat H. Cohen, Urbana.

Indiana—Commissioner of Fisheries and Game, George W. Miles, State House, Indianapolis.

Iowa—State Fish and Game Warden, Geo. A. Lincoln, 234 Granby Block, Cedar Rapids.

Kansas—State Fish and Game Warden, Prof. L. L. Dyche, Lawrence.

Louisiana—Board of Commissioners for the Protection of Birds, Game and Fish, President, Frank M. Miller, 605 Maison Blanche Building, New Orleans.

Maine—Commissioners of Inland Fisheries and Game, Chairman, J. W. Brackett, Phillips; Edgar E. Ring, Orono; Blaine S. Viles, Augusta.

Maryland—Game Warden, Horace F. Harmonson, Atlantic Hotel, Berlin.

Massachusetts—Commissioners of Fisheries and Game, Chairman, Dr. George W. Field, State House, Boston.

Michigan—Game, Fish and Forestry Department, Warden, Charles S. Pierce, Lansing.

Minnesota—Board of Game and Fish Commissioners, Executive Agent, H. A. Rider, St. Paul.

Missouri—Game and Fish Commissioner, Jesse A. Tolerton, Jefferson City.

Montana—State Game and Fish Warden, Henry Avare, Helena.

Nebraska—Game and Fish Commission, Chief Deputy, Dan Gellus, Lincoln.

New Hampshire—Board of Fish and Game Commissioners, Financial Agent and Secretary, Charles B. Clarke, Concord.

New Jersey—Board of Fish and Game Commissioners, President B. C. Kuser, Trenton; Fish and Game Protector, James M. Stratton, North Long Branch.

New Mexico—Game and Fish Warden, Thomas P. Gable, Santa Fe.

New York—Forest, Fish and Game Commission, Commissioner, James S. Whipple, Albany; Chief Game Protector, John B. Burnham, Essex.

North Carolina—Audubon Society of North Carolina—President, Dr. R. H. Lewis, Raleigh; Secretary, T. Gilbert Pearson, Greensboro.

North Dakota—Game and Fish Board of Control, President, Herman Winterer, Valley City. District No. 1 (Northern), W. N. Smith, Grafton. District No. 2 (Southern), Olaf Bjorke, Abercrombie.

Ohio—Commissioners of Fish and Game, Chief Warden, Gen. John C. Speaks, Columbus.

Oklahoma—State Game and Fish Warden, J. S. Askew, Chickasha.

Oregon—Game and Forestry Warden, R. O. Stevenson, Forest Grove.

Pennsylvania—Board of Game Commissioners, President, James H. Worden, Harrisburg; Secretary, Dr. Joseph Halbfus, Harrisburg.

Rhode Island—Commissioners of Birds, Chairman, Charles H. Remington, 216 Waterman Ave., East Providence.

South Carolina—Audubon Society of South Carolina, President, M. O. Dantzer, Orangeburg; Secretary, James Henry Rice, Jr., Summerville.

South Dakota—State Game Warden, W. F. Bancroft, Pierre.

Tennessee—State Warden of Game, Fish and Forestry, Joseph A. Acklen, Nashville.

Texas—Game, Fish and Oyster Commissioner, R. H. Wood, Rockport; Chief Deputy, R. W. Lorange, Austin.

Utah—State Fish and Game Commissioner, Fred W. Chambers, Salt Lake City.

Vermont—Fish and Game Commissioner, Henry G. Thomas, Stowe.

Washington—State Fish Commissioner and Game Warden, John L. Riseland, Bellingham; Chief Deputy State Game Warden, Gus Johnson, Bellingham.

West Virginia—Forest, Game and Fish Warden, J. A. Viquesney, Belington.

Wisconsin—State Warden, Capt. George W. Rickeman, Madison.

Wyoming—State Game Warden, D. C. Nowlin, Lander.

CANADA.

Alberta—Department of Agriculture, Minister, Duncan Marshall, Edmonton; Chief Game Guardian, Benjamin Lawton, Edmonton.

British Columbia—Provincial Game and Forest Warden, A. Bryan Williams, Fairfield Building, Vancouver.

Manitoba—Department of Agriculture and Immigration, Minister, R. P. Roblin, Winnipeg; Chief Game Guardian, Charles Barber, Winnipeg.

New Brunswick—Crown Land Department, Surveyor-General, W. D. H. Grimmer, St. Stephen; Deputy Surveyor-General, T. G. Loggie, Fredericton. Chief Fishery, Game and Fire Warden, District No. 1, Dennis Doyle, Newcastle; District No. 2, A. E. O'Leary, Richibucto; District No. 3, W. J. Dean, Musquash; District No. 4, John McGibbon, St. Stephen; Overseer of Fisheries, S. U. McCully, Chatham.

Newfoundland—Department of Marine and Fisheries, Minister, A. W. Piccott, St. Johns; Deputy Minister, A. C. Goodridge, St. Johns; Secretary of Fisheries Board, Judge D. W. Prowse, Box 1187, St. Johns.

Nova Scotia—Board of Game Commissioners, Chief Game Commissioner, J. A. Knight, St. Paul Building, Halifax.

Ontario—Department of Public Work—Game and Fisheries Branch—Minister, J. O. Reaume, Parliament Buildings, Toronto; Superintendent of Game and Fisheries, E. Tinsley, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

Prince Edward Island—Game Inspector, E. T. Carbonell, Box 85, Charlottetown.

Quebec—Fisheries and Game Branch, Minister, Charles Devlin, Quebec; General Superintendent of Fisheries and Game, Hector Caron, Quebec; General Inspector of Fisheries and Game, J. A. Bellisle, Quebec.

Saskatchewan—Department of Agriculture, Minister of Agriculture, W. R. Motherwell, Regina; Deputy Minister, W. J. Rutherford, Regina.



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1910/12

TWENTIETH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

**STATE FISH AND GAME
WARDEN**

TO THE

GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF IOWA

1911-1912

GEORGE A. LINCOLN, WARDEN

Printed By Authority of the General Assembly

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1912



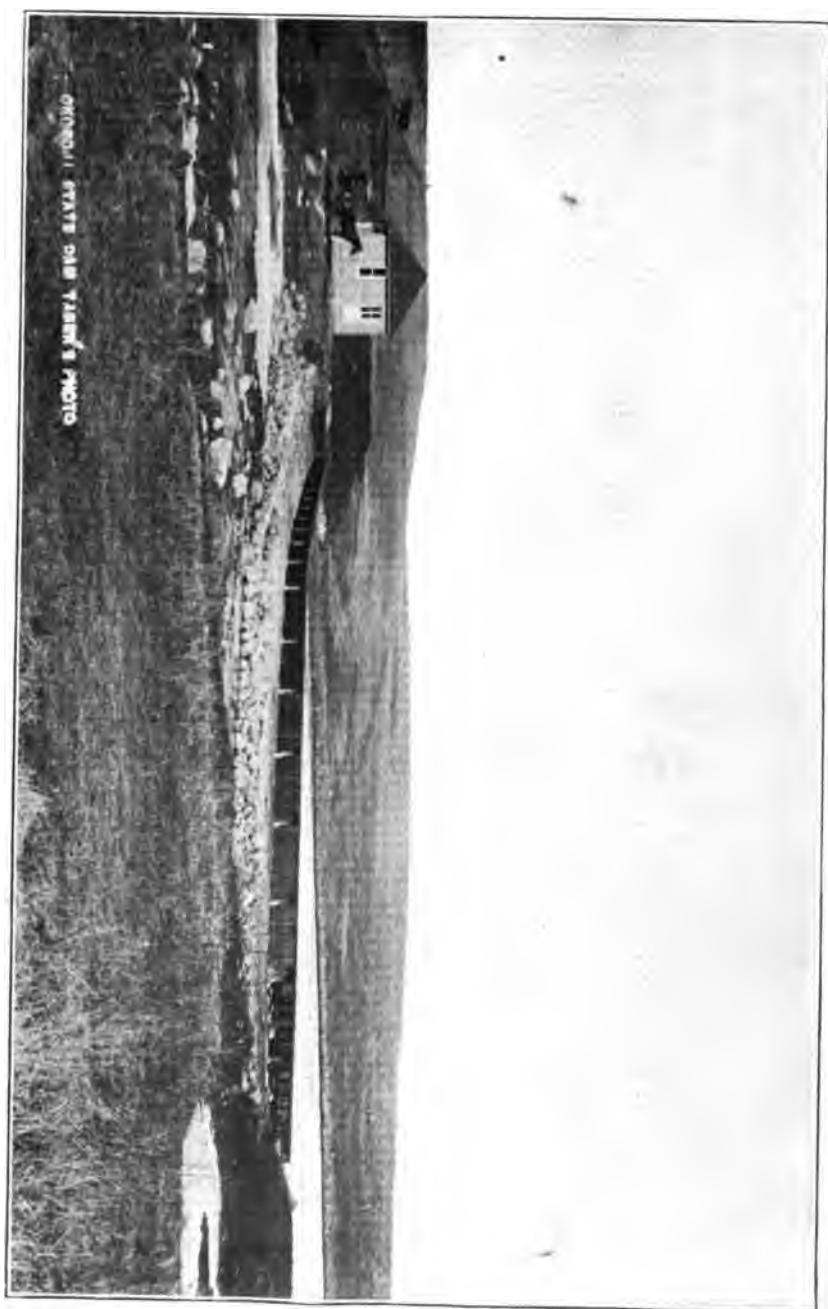
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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

To His Excellency, B. F. Carroll, Governor of the State of Iowa:

DEAR SIR—Pursuant to the provisions of Section 2539, Code of Iowa, creating the office of Fish and Game warden, I submit herewith for your consideration the twentieth biennial report of the State Fish Commissioner, and eighth biennial report of the State Game Warden.

GEORGE A. LINCOLN,
State Fish and Game Warden.



—GENERAL STATE GAS TANKS PHOTO



REPORT

In making this, the twentieth biennial report of the Department of Fish and Game from June 30, 1910, to June 30, 1912, I find that new problems have arisen in reference to the protection of fish and game and propagation of the same. Our native game and song birds are fast disappearing, not only because of the relentless war made on them by the class of people known as sooners, but also by the foreign element imported into this country as laborers on our public improvements. Their instincts, brought from the foreign countries, are to kill everything in sight that is eatable and everything that runs or flies is eatable to them. They know no law and the large number of them distributed throughout our state at many different points makes it impossible to prevent many of their acts, and their resemblance to one another and their unpronounceable names prevents the making of warrants against them and their arrest. This is the greatest problem with which the wardens have to contend in the protection of birds. I will later take up the value of these insectivorous birds to the farmers and others as well as the pleasure to all of us of having them in the fields and forests and around our farms and homes.

We find that the constant breaking up of our native prairies for the purpose of agriculture is going on rapidly leaving but few resorts for the native game birds. Little by little their haunts are being devastated and they emigrate further west, and in a few years there will be no place for them to nest. This is more true now of the prairie chicken and grouse than of other game birds. While at this time the prairie chickens are numerous, for a few years they have been almost extinct. The reason they are with us, in my opinion, is that the surrounding states were short of feed and they emigrated to where the corn was left standing in the fields, but the majority of them have gone back to their western feeding grounds and unbroken prairie. We cannot expect them to stay as there is no place for them. This problem we have endeavored to overcome by the introduction of imported game birds to take the place of those that have left and which are new to the surroundings in which they are placed. They appear to be

contented and at home for the present. We hope these new birds will be a success—will thrive and multiply and again restock our fields and forests with wild game. But under the circumstances this state can never expect to be a great game bird state and all that can be done is to keep everlastingly after it in protecting what are left and place new stock into the best breeding places in the hope of bettering conditions.

Hunting for the past two years has not been conducted as in former years. Hunters would then go into the fields with dogs and guns and tramp all day looking for the game bird. It was sport with them and that was what the majority of them went for. While a few now follow the old way the large majority of hunters, either alone or with friends, turn the gasoline into the auto and rush to where the birds are located, kill their limit and sometimes more and are back to their desks and labor in a short time. It is not the sport of hunting but the birds they want and they get them. Hunters with an outo will get more birds within a few hours than the sportsman will get in several days. With the large number of autos in the state, owned by almost every class of people, one can readily imagine the number of birds that are killed in a short time. A sportsman will pick a few out of each covey leaving the balance to multiply. Those after birds only will take every one in sight regardless of consequences to the next breeding season and the result is eventually the loss of all game birds.

GAME BIRDS.

(Economic value of game birds).

The general conditions of the game in this state are most satisfactory, showing a marked increase in many quarters of prairie chickens and quail over the last biennial period. The opinion of many is that a law should be enacted prohibiting the killing of quail for a term of years, but it has been demonstrated that nature will perform her functions, and for reasons that periodically we have severe winters during which many birds which might have been used for food are wasted, it would seem best that the short open season continue. Every precaution has been taken to preserve the quail during cold weather and deep snows, feed and grain have been purchased for them.



The Hungarian Partridge has been introduced and liberated in this state, and we believe it will become abundant. They are one of the gamest of birds, can stand the extreme cold weather far better than the quail, and when covered by snow drifts they are able to dig their way out. We have positive proof of this being done. They, like the quail, gather at night in compact bunches with its individuals facing the circumference and are ready to fly like a bursting bomb. We are confident that the Hungarian Partridge is a valuable game bird for this state and believe that the sportsmen will be satisfied with the introduction of this species. One of the conditions of success must be a closed season for a term of years.

The raising of game birds in captivity has not yet been reduced to a practical basis except, perhaps, in the case of the Ring-neck Pheasant. But such may be the result if experiments being made can find some method to make the young birds live after they are successfully hatched. In a few cases quail have been propagated in limited numbers, and instances are of record where ruffed grouse have been raised in captivity.. The Massachusetts Commission has experimented for a number of years in rearing game birds. Success has at times attended their efforts and resulted in raising and liberating several hundred quail in one season. The quail has long been popular as an article of diet but it has taken science a long time to find out its greatest value.

After a winter in which a vegetarian diet has largely predominated Bob White has no desire for the sprouting grain but in the early spring he is out on the war path hunting for animal food, and during the spring, summer and autumn his services in this direction are invaluable. The chinch bug leads the list of expensive insects with a tribute levied upon the American farmer which is estimated at \$100,000 000 per year. This destructive little pest invades the wheat fields in armies, but Bob White leads his covey to the fray, and if there were a covey large enough he could eradicate the foe. In a letter to the Department of Agriculture Mr. M. A. Page, of Garnett, Kansas, says of the quail: "On opening the crop we found about two tablespoonfuls of chinch bugs." The grasshopper stands next in the amount of damage done \$90,000,000 per year being a conservative estimate of his tax upon this country but here too the quail is on duty with his flock. The potato bug is another pest. The quail will, when they are available make them a constant article of diet. They also seek and eat the

striped cucumber beetle which makes such havoc with cucumbers, squashes, etc. In fact Bob White has to his credit a list of 57 different beetles, 27 varieties of bugs, 9 species of grasshoppers, locusts and their kindred, and 13 sorts of caterpillars besides ants, flies, wasps, spiders, etc. These birds are especially valuable during the nesting season as the young feed almost entirely upon insects.

Man is Bob White's worst enemy, but by short open seasons with rigid enforcement of the game law, it may be possible to enable this valuable bird and faithful ally of the farmer to increase.

Dr. Judd, of the Bureau of Biological Survey, gives some interesting records obtained by a study of its food. The contents of the stomachs of 801 Bob Whites were examined by the experts of the survey. Over fifty percent of the food consisted of seeds, the bulk of this being weed seeds. One bird had in its stomach 1000 seeds of rag weed. Another had eaten no less than 5,000 seeds of the troublesome pigeon grass. As each bird eats two or more meals a day of this character during the season when weed seeds may be found, a few flocks of such birds might do much to limit the production of weeds on any farm. Dr. Judd estimates that the Bob Whites of Virginia consume 573 tons of weed seeds between September 1 and April 30. Examining the insect food of this bird he found that many of the most important insect pests of the United States are eaten in quantities. Cucumber beetles, bean leaf beetles, May beetles, click beetles and their progeny the wireworms; weevils, among them the notorious Mexican cotton boll weevil, potato beetles, spinach flea beetles, grape vine beetles, corn bill bugs, chinch bugs, cut worms cotton worms boll worms, southern tobacco worms, army worms, garden caterpillars, grasshoppers, locusts and ants are found in its bill of fare. It is one of the few birds that are very destructive to the Colorado potato beetle and the chinch bugs, cut worms, cotton worms, boll worms, southern tobacco the birds that the farmer should strive to protect. The ruffed grouse, the heath hen, the wild turkey, the introduced pheasants, the woodcock and the snipe all have a greater or less value as insect destroyers and most of these birds feed upon the seed of weeds.



BOB-WHITE.
Caprimulgus virginianus



IMPORTED BIRDS AND EGGS.

(Purchased and distributed in the different counties).

During the time covered by this report there has been purchased and distributed to the different counties of the State 8,332 Hungarian Partridges. These birds were bought from two different parties: Yardley, Pennsylvania, and Oak Park, Illinois. They are all imported from foreign lands and are only brought to this country during the winter months as it is impossible to transport them during the hot weather.

Ring-neck Pheasants, numbering 4,738, were also purchased and distributed. These were bought from eighteen different breeders, many of them residents of our own state who are endeavoring, in a small way, to raise and propagate this variety of game bird, and some of them have been successful. I am of the opinion that in a few years, the home breeders gaining experience every year, that birds will be propagated in this state in sufficient numbers to supply the demands and as every breeder allows many birds to escape to the wilds the state will soon become stocked with this game bird.

There was also purchased 6,000 Ring-neck Pheasant eggs which were distributed to many applicants. The reports from those raising them are of the best, many birds having been raised and liberated. The demand for these birds and their eggs have been enormous, many more than we could furnish, but we have endeavored to so distribute them that every portion of the state has received an equal share.

FEEDING AND CARE OF THE GAME BIRDS.

The two severe winters covered by this report necessitated a large amount of work to prevent the loss of our native and imported game birds. The heavy snows and severe cold weather for weeks at a time prevented them from finding shelter and food. The deputies were instructed to see that they were taken care of and many of the bird lovers among the farmers, without pay for time or feed took care of them. Many were paid for their time and food, taken to the birds. Deputies purchased straw for shelter and food and distributed it where the birds were found suffering. This action saved many of the birds and from all reports received the losses were very small. Such a winter as 1911 or 1912 does more to exterminate the game bird, if not fed and cared for, than all the hunters in our state.

FISHING.

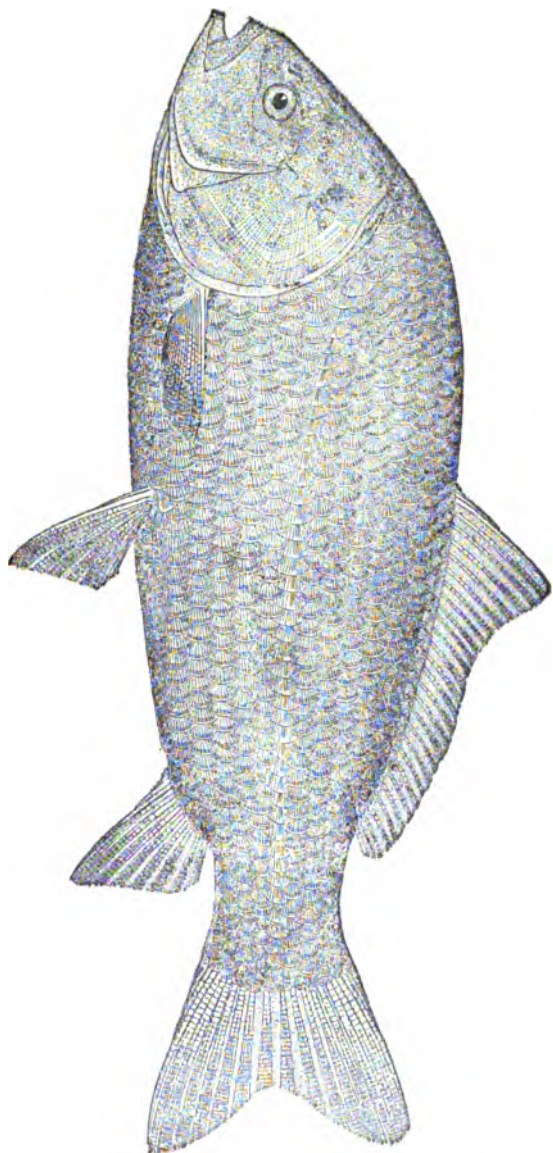
During the year 1911 the waters in all our rivers, lakes and ponds, including the Mississippi and Missouri rivers, were very low. There were no rains of any consequence during this period. Many of the lakes and rivers were practically dry and the small bayous and ponds that contained thousands of young fish dried up and many fish perished. This department used every endeavor to save as many as possible but the low water in the rivers made a poor refuge for those rescued. The stage of water in the Mississippi river was so low that the ponds contiguous thereto from which the fish are gathered for distribution were grown up with grass and weeds and no fish could be gathered, hence the fish car was not in service during that year. In some cases, such as Medium Lake in Palo Alto county, one of our great fishing lakes, the water became so low that during the winter of 1911 it froze to the ground and practically destroyed all the fish in the lake. We endeavored to keep this lake open for air and deputies were constantly at work but all our efforts failed and ice froze to the bottom. Other lakes were in the same condition but the depth of water was such that by strenuous efforts air was given the fish and but few of them perished.

While the dry season of 1911 had a tendency to destroy many fish this season proved that the loss was not as great as was feared as there has never been better fishing than this year. The Great Lakes are full of fish, our rivers and streams are well stocked, and from all reports the river fishing has been the best for many seasons, and the lakes have been patronized by more people during the season of 1912 than ever before. These lakes should be maintained, no matter what the cost. They are a breathing place and recreation grounds for our people who desire to fish and enjoy their waters. We have at this time too few lakes of this kind in our state.

The cleaning of the lakes of coarse and obnoxious fish which has been done during the past two years under permit is in my opinion one of the factors toward a better game fish supply and this work will be continued until the objectionable fish are exterminated, or as nearly so as possible.

The state fish car "Hawkeye" will make its usual trips this fall as the ponds and bayous along the Mississippi river will supply the fish, and such localities as lost their fish by freezing and otherwise will be restocked. During this biennial period we have seined out from bayous and ponds and placed in live waters 723,700 fish.

RED MOUTHED BUFFALO



The United States has assisted this department in many ways, supplying fish from the hatchery at Manchester, Iowa, and other places where they were gathered, thus helping to restock the waters of the state. A statement of these fish supplied is contained in this report.

In connection with this subject I will say that it is not altogether the seasons, wet or dry, that depletes the fish supply in our streams. Many are taken by the constant use of seines in the hands of parties contiguous to the rivers in isolated places where it is impossible for this department to know of the act. Seines, traps and other devices are used in the darkness of the night. Large numbers of fish are taken and the small fry destroyed. We are ignorant of this work and only by chance does one of our men find it out. So long as the law remains as it is, not permitting us to seize a seine or prosecute a man for having it in his possession except when in actual use or is found within ten rods of the public waters, it will be impossible to stop this work. If it was unlawful to possess a fish seine the work would be light and unlawful fishing of this kind could be prevented. I can see no reason for the possession of a seine only for the purpose of unlawfully taking fish.

SEINING LAKES UNDER PERMIT.

(To reduce the number of carp and buffalo).

During the year 1911 permits were issued under Section 2546, Chapter 15 of the Code of Iowa, to take from certain lakes the coarse fish named therein, the same to be done without expense to the state. The results of this work has been very beneficial to the game fish in these lakes as this spring there was a larger number of small game fish than ever before. The taking of the coarse fish leaves more food for the better kinds and prevents in a measure the destroying of the spawn. The work was done under the direction and supervision of a deputy whose time and expense was paid by the permit holder.

The results of this work was a revelation to the department as to the number of coarse fish contained in these lakes. A rule has been adopted and contracts made with the permit holders for the ensuing year that provides, in addition to the deputies pay and expenses, they shall pay to the state the sum of one-quarter of a cent a pound for all fish taken. If the results of this catch are as good in following years there will be a large sum paid into the

fish and game protection fund for the purpose of restocking and protection of the public waters. The following table shows the number of carp and buffalo taken from the various waters of the state:

GROSS POUNDS TAKEN IN 1911.

WATERS	Buffalo	Carp	Total
Twin Lakes	150,000	100,00	250,000
Spirit Lake	90,000	.....	10,000
Okolciji Lakes	182,000	.....	182,000
Blue Lake	100,000	20,000	120,000
Medium Lake .....	.....	16,000	16,000
Trumbull Lake	101,000	81,000	242,000
Silver Lake	24,000	24,000	48,000
Swan Lake	24,000	24,000	48,000
Storm Lake	250,000	250,000	500,000
Manawa Lake	40,000	.....	40,000
Wall Lake	30,000	40,000	70,000
Lost Island Lake	153,000	54,000	207,000
Tuttle Lake	18,300	36,700	55,000
Lizard Lake	1,000	1,000	2,000
Silver Lake	3,750	21,000	25,000
Total	1,227,050	667,950	1,895,000

At all these lakes the gar fish were taken in large quantities and destroyed. No account of the numbers was kept by the deputies in charge. The season for this kind of fishing opens on June 15 and closes on December 1st, but in my opinion, if the season was extended to cover the winter months as is done in Minnesota, many more could be taken through the ice. These fish are not very valuable as the highest price paid for them at the lakes last season was two and one-half cents a pound, and many were sold at two cents. The labor and use of large seines are expensive. Even at this price there are many requests for permits but this department has made a ruling that only residents of the counties in which the lakes are situated can receive permits and the benefits derived from them. This protects our own residents from the invasion of foreign fishermen.

IMPROVEMENTS AND WORK.

In 1910 the fish car "Hawkeye" was practically rebuilt by the C. M. & St. P. Ry. at the Dubuque shops. The car has been run in the service of the department for about fifteen years. It had become unsafe and in such condition some of the railroads refused to haul it on their passenger trains. With these improvements and others made in the spring of 1912 we feel that the car is as safe as an old car can be made. If the work of distributing fish from the Mississippi river is to be continued, which in my



SABULA POND AT SABULA



opinion is best in the interest of restocking the waters of the state with game fish, a new car will need to be built and the old one disposed of to the best advantage.

The state launch used on the Mississippi river for many years in gathering fish, was rebuilt and equipped with new engines. It was shipped to lake Okoboji where it is now in service and is doing good work in the protection of fish and game. A new launch was purchased at Burlington, and one was also purchased at Dubuque, which are used in the enforcement of the boundary water license law. Both are in service at all times in this work. Several new boats have been purchased for the different rivers. Boat owners would not rent boats to be used by wardens for arresting unlawful fishermen fearing that damage would be done their boats or other property for allowing them to be thus used, and the state was obliged to purchase and use its own boats.

At Lake Okoboji and the numerous lakes connected with it there has been new iron screens placed in all the runs where fish could escape to the sloughs. The screen at Spring Run has been ripped with stone to prevent washouts during the spring rains. At Spirit Lake a new dam was built to prevent fish from going into Minnesota. At breeding time for years the fish have gone up the inlet connecting Spirit Lake in Iowa and Loon Lake in Minnesota, only a short distance between them, and they failed to come back. We found this dam to be necessary to save our fish. All inlets into Spirit Lake have been open so that fish can have free run into the breeding grounds and back into the lake.

The state hatchery has been repaired, new roof put on, painted and otherwise placed in good condition, and if at any time the state should deem it advisable to use it for hatching fish it will be available. New cement breeding ponds have been built and the grounds placed in first class condition.

At Eagle Lake, Hancock county, a new dam has been built to hold the water in said lake.

At Clear Lake weed saws have been used to clear the lake from some of the obnoxious weeds. The water has not been high in this lake but the dam is entirely sufficient.

At Wall Lake the inlet has been screened and careful watch has been maintained over the run of fish in the spring.

At Glenwood Lake the water became very low and stagnant and contained many fish. A stationary engine was placed at the creek and enough water was pumped into the lake to save the fish.

At Medium Lake the water, last fall, was so low that the hard winter killed most of the fish although every effort was made to save them. The lake is now being dredged by the city of Emmetsburg for the purpose of getting deep water.

At Lost Island Lake screens were placed to prevent the loss of fish.

At Monona Lake wild rice was sown to determine if it would be a success.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER FISHING.

The late decision of the supreme court giving this state jurisdiction over the waters of the Mississippi river, not only to the center of the channel but also giving us concurrent jurisdiction to the shores of adjoining states, has simplified the question of licenses on the river. Fishermen who were fighting the law claiming it to be unconstitutional and refused to take out the legal license, are now applying for them and are banding together for the protection of fish in these boundary waters. With such organization and the strict enforcement of the law the fish in this great source of supply will increase instead of decrease as has been the case during the last few years.

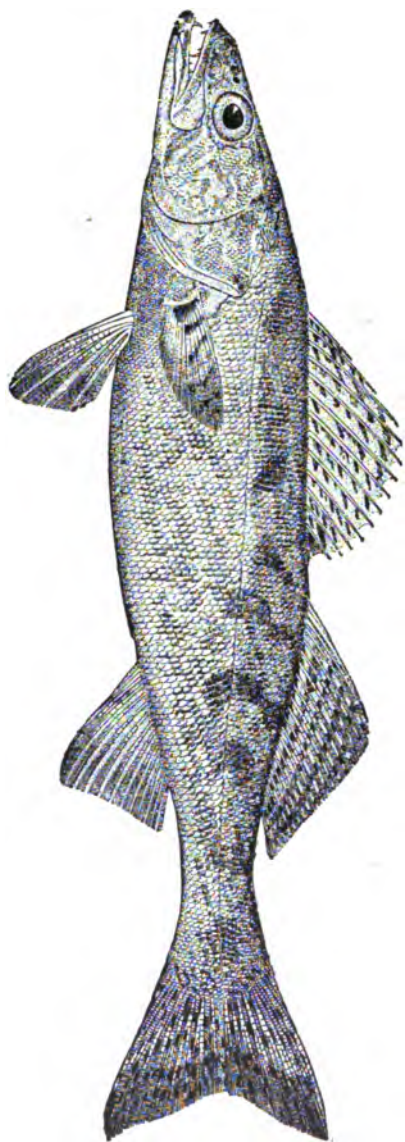
At the request of this department the attorney general's office took charge of the case of the state of Iowa vs. Moyers, in Des Moines county, taking the case from the district court, and on June 25, 1912 handed down the following decision:

"The concurrent jurisdiction on the Mississippi river, so far as said river shall form a common boundary to Iowa and any other state, given Iowa by act of March 3, 1845, c. 48, 5 stat. 742, means that all the jurisdiction which might otherwise have been exercised by it with reference to transactions on the part of the river within its boundary shall be possessed and exercised by it with reference to like transactions on any part of the river between it and another state without regard to boundary; so that, as by Act of the 33rd General Assembly, c. 155, as amended by Act of the 34th General Assembly, c. 117, it has done, it may prohibit thereon fishing with nets, without a license from Iowa, and in case of violation thereof, although on the Illinois side of the river, punish the same even though the offender have a license from Illinois."

HUNTER'S LICENSE LAW.

The hunter's license law has proved the wisdom of the legislature in enacting it in many ways and the amount raised has

THE WALL-EYED PIKE (*Sizostedion vitreum*)





placed this department where it can carry out the work of propagation of both fish and game, restock our streams and lakes, and do such work in our rivers and lakes as may be necessary for the protection and preservation of fish and game. Only in such work has the fund been expended. This Department has used it for saving and protecting our native birds, restocking with imported birds, furnishing game bird eggs for propagation, repairing dams and building new ones to prevent the escape of fish, deepening the channels and breeding grounds, distributing and saving fish, and giving protection to both fish and game in every portion of the State.

Since its enactment this law has, by results obtained, been justified many times over. Some of the objects sought by the enactment were to place the Warden service on a footing whereby a better control of fish and game protection could be secured. It has tended to eliminate that class of hunters who hunt at all times any and every kind of bird, making all who receive benefit from protection contribute each a small sum to be used for the protection, preservation and propagation of fish and birds, game and non-game. This law has yielded revenue, without being a burden to those who use a gun, which has provided means for increasing the depleted supply of fish in our public waters and restocking the State with game, and in a great measure has provided protection for fish and game. Undoubtedly it has done more to save the song and insectivorous birds, vital factors in the preservation of plant life, than any other combination of things has been able to accomplish. This law has come to stay and has resulted in great benefit to all the people of the State. No one would think of trying to get along without it. Such is the history of the hunter's license law which is now in force in nearly every state.

In addition to the protection afforded the fish and game of the State the propagation and preservation is each year receiving more intelligent attention. There can be no question but that the work of increasing the game supply and caring for it during unfavorable seasons is of the utmost importance. I think that there should be some provision that would make void the license of a person convicted of the violation of the game law, and that another license could not be issued to him for a period of one year from the date of conviction. Such license should be surrendered and sent to the State fish and game Warden.

Another subject that confronts us is the question of the alien.

These people shoot all kinds of birds and animals for food and should not be allowed to carry a gun unless provided with a non-resident license. This would tend to decrease this class of hunters.

While the amounts paid in for the years ending June 30, 1911 and 1912, are not so large as for the year ending June 30, 1910, the decrease was natural as many took out licenses the first year of its existence as a law just for the purpose of saying that he had one. Many of them never went hunting nor ever owned a gun. As shown in the building in which this department is located there were six licenses issued to parties who never in their lives hunted. The year 1911 showed a loss from the previous year, but the year ending June 30, 1912, is practically the same amount as for 1910 as shown in the table of licenses issued by counties.

While there is a balance remaining in the fund, in my opinion there should always be one and not a deficit. Circumstances may arise that funds may be needed at any time and should be available without notice as the Department is and has been experimenting on the raising of game birds in our state, in a small way and on small reservations. While at this time we are not fully satisfied that a State game farm would be successful, such a decision may be made and then the funds will be needed. Under no circumstances should this fund be diverted for any other purpose than what it is paid in for as those who have freely paid have done so under the law that explicitly states what it shall be used for and it would be a breach of faith to use it for any other purpose.

THE ENFORCEMENT OF LAW.

Generally during the formative period of fish and game protective legislation laws the enforcement was entrusted to deputy sheriffs and constables of the counties. These officers did not meet the demands of the law and the warden system was finally adopted. This system in its various forms has by experience been proven to be the only effective method of enforcing the fish and game laws. The reason is not difficult to understand.

Elective officers will not enforce this class of laws. They may to a limited extent arrest and prosecute persons not residents of their county, but with an eye to re-election home folks, when voters, are permitted to break the law and are not prosecuted. A warden, however, who has no political ambition and whose activity is stimulated by the knowledge that his record of work will

insure him a continuance in his position, will hold in check many a would be violator and bring about a respect for the law which cannot be obtained under the old system.

It is said by some that the warden, under the present system, is judged by his record of cases. and the claim is made that better results would be obtained if fewer arrests were made, that violator, be warned and the evidence in hand against him be held as a means to make him a respecter of the law. This is humanitarian in theory but as a method it fails to bring respect for law and does not produce the results sought. The fish and game warden would be glad to find a way to be relieved of the duty of prosecuting the violator as it often includes friends and acquaintances. To warn them would fail as a corrective agency in almost every case and would result in increased violations. There is but one attitude on this question and that is that the law must be enforced. Where there is a violation there must be a penalty.

When a violation is of such a character that an opinion is necessary let the court decide this fact. But when the plain provisions of the law have been violated the warden has but one course open to him and that is to prosecute at once and try to secure conviction for such open and notorious violation.

In many respects the laws seem arbitrary and severe but they are in force and only secure a fair measure of protection. The best law is the law that works the greatest good with the least injustice. There seems to be no lack of violations but the violators do not work in the open any more and it is more difficult to apprehend them. The same trouble exists in the matter of securing evidence. Sportsmen do not like to act as informers and the farmer will not give evidence against his neighbor, so the warden must depend largely upon his ability to catch them in the act or with the goods on them.

In almost every instance those who have violated the fish and game laws have done so with a knowledge of the penalty. Illegal fishing and hunting have been the two most common violations of law, but there has been violations of almost every section of the statutes relating to this department.

The selling of game birds is prohibited in this state by law, yet there has been two convictions during this year. The detection of offenders of this class is difficult for in most every case they are skilled in the various tricks resorted to in the shipments of game for sale. There will probably always be infractions of these laws and the wardens will not cease in their efforts to compel respect for them.

The warden force has been active as the results accomplished show, but with the many convictions it is very discouraging to the warden to be obliged to put in days and nights to catch an old violators and then have the court impose a fine of \$1.00 and costs, or as is often the case, suspend the fine upon payment of the costs.

The fine, as laid down by the statute of Iowa, should be assessed by the court and go to the fund provided by law, and if any remitting or suspending is necessary it might be in the matter of the costs as the court and officers could show their sympathy fully by this method of procedure. All too often offenders against the fish and game laws are able to use certain influence by which they succeed in escaping the legal penalties. If the general public took greater interest in the whole question such juggling of justice would not be tolerated. It is not allowed, much less practiced, in other departments of this state. Why, therefore, should it be permitted in the fish and game Department.

People who are ready to censure the Department for continued violations in some sections should realize that in many instances the information comes to the warden second hand, or with the provision attached that they will give the evidence if their names are not made public. They are afraid of damage to themselves or to their property at the hands of the lawless. This makes it impossible for the wardens to prosecute the violators of that section unless caught in the act, or with the goods on them.

The wardens have a large territory to cover and it is impossible for them to continuously patrol all streams, or parts of streams, and if they were assisted by those who know, they surely could stop the unlawful work complained of in many instances.

The resolutions adopted by the special committee of the National Game and Fish Commissioners, held at Denver August 31, 1912, state that only through the Game Warden System can satisfactory enforcement be secured. Merit and efficiency only should be considered in the appointment of wardens, or their retention in the service. That the wardens service should be divorced as far as possible from politics. In making this recommendation the committee invites attention to the merit system as now applied to the appointment and promotion of regular salaried wardens in the states of Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey and Wisconsin.



MIRROR CARP

COUNTY AUDITORS.

We find that many county auditors do not follow the law and remit to the state treasurer on the first of each month the proceeds of the sales of hunters licenses for the preceding month. In some cases remittances have only been sent for the year at the time statements have been sent from this office for settlement of the fiscal year. The state auditor's books will show these facts. Under these circumstances it is impossible for this Department to have any knowledge of the number sold in each county until the final settlement. If we knew the amount sold monthly we could make comparison with previous years and decide whether all hunters were obeying the law. I do not desire to place any extra burden upon the auditors but some method should be adopted that will result in monthly remittances to the state treasurer as provided by law.

CARP, VALUE OF.

Only a few years ago there was a demand for young carp and they were supplied by hundreds of thousands by the United States Government, and also by many state commissions. Pond culture was soon abandoned and they were allowed to escape into the open public waters. These fish did not meet the expectations and were not approved as a table fish, and the culture of them ceased. With our added foreign population the problem of supplying these multitudes with cheap, yet wholesome food, becomes very great and anything which helps to meet this demand is of great value to the country. From this point of view there is no doubt but the carp is of value and that there is benefit to be derived from it. Pond culture ceased because of the abundance of carp in the rivers and open waters where they could be obtained with less trouble than they could be raised. The carp has adapted itself to the conditions found in this country and has steadily multiplied in our waters, and it finds a ready sale in our large cities to the poorer classes of people.

While there are those who maintain that the carp is entirely supplanting the fish which were there before, and that one fish is of more value than two which have taken its place, and that the carp does more than enough damage to offset its value, in most cases the damage has been greatly mistated or is entirely unfounded. It has been found that the carp have little or no share

in the decrease of the native fishes and it has been satisfactorily proven that black bass have increased in numbers by having the young carp to feed upon, and that it does not feed upon the spawn of other fish. It is not a question of what to do with them to rid our waters of them for they are here and here to stay.

The only question to consider is how we can make the most of its good qualities and lessen the damage done. The carp needs no protection and the best bounty is an increased market, a growing demand that will make fishing for carp a profitable business. I am of the opinion that an increasing demand will reduce its number.

WATER POLLUTION.

The streams are looked upon by the owners of industrial establishments, by municipal corporations and even by many citizens as the natural sewers for all kinds of filth. Under the present laws this Department is powerless to stop this pollution. To empty into a stream anything injurious to human health is unlawful, and to empty into a stream anything injurious to fish or fish food should be made unlawful, and it should only be necessary to prove that the waste or substance is injurious to the fish or fish food to call for its abolition.

Fishermen on the Des Moines and other river of our state ask where the fish have gone. Game fish demand pure water and they are not found anywhere else. Why are the salmon streams of England and its provinces yielding to the sportsmen the same toll as in former years? The answer is that the waters are not allowed to be polluted. In England it is incumbent upon every city, village and hamlet to see to it that their rivers are just as pure below their sites as above.

In many states the practice of using the streams as sewers and receptacles of filth has been stopped by the Department of Health and the former depleted streams are now filled with an abundant supply of fish. In Pennsylvania where this work has been taken up by the combined efforts of the Board of Health and the Department of Fisheries, the result has been nearly forty suits at law and is gratifying from the fact that the commonwealth won in every suit in the lower courts; and the one, under a previous law which was decided against the state, was taken up on an appeal to the Superior Court. It was then taken to the Supreme Court which sustained the Superior Court, making the pollution



MEADOWLARK. (*Sturnella magna*).

law absolutely effective. There should be a law which prohibits the introduction of any substance which will in any way directly or indirectly effect the food of the fish or effect the fish themselves, with a penalty attached for violation of the same. This would settle in a great measure the questions asked regarding the scarcity of fish, and is also necessary as a health measure.

PROTECTION OF USEFUL BIRDS.

(The Meadow Lark)

Weeds and injurious insects cost the farmers of the United States millions of dollars annually in direct losses and in the expenditures for labor and materials necessary to protect their crops. Anything which tends to reduce the number of weeds or to check the ravages of injurious insects is therefore a direct benefit.

The common Meadow Lark is perhaps one of the most valuable of all birds, for more than one-half of its food consists of harmful insects, and the vegetable portion of its fare is made up of seeds of injurious weeds. The people whose homes are among the green fields need no one to tell them of the aesthetic value of the meadow lark. It is claimed that the song of this Iowa prairie bird far exceeds in volume and sweetness that of its eastern brother of the meadows, but the wild sweet song of either leaves an impress upon the mind of the hearer that can never be effaced. The beauty of the meadow lark's plumage and the sweetness of its song, however, are far less important to the human race than its value as an insect destroyer. An analysis of the food of the meadow lark leads one to wonder how a farmer can act so much against his own interests as to allow one of them to be shot on premises which he controls.

USEFUL NON-GAME BIRDS.

(The Flicker)

We have several kinds of woodpeckers in this state, one of which comes in early spring. It takes nearly all of its food from the ground, fully one-half being ants and their larvae taken from the ground or dead trees. Those who from a scientific standpoint know say that as many as three thousand little red ants have been found in the stomach of a Flicker. We are told by those who have made a study of insects that what is known as the plant louse, because of excessive numbers, is the most destructive of all small insects, sucking the vitality from the plant upon

which they may be found. The ant seems to be the especial protector of the plant lice, carrying the eggs of the louse below the frost line in the fall and bringing the newly hatched louse to the surface in the spring and placing it upon the desired plant, even moving it from point to point on the plant for the louse is almost incapable of locomotion. In return for services rendered the ant gets from the louse what is known as honey-dew, an excretion of the louse just as the farmer keeps a herd of cows for the milk they give, so the ant keeps his herd of plant life for profit. With the coming of the flicker the ant disappears. The protector of the louse has been removed and the louse either dies of starvation or is destroyed by some of its many natural enemies.

The flicker is an enemy and destroyer of the codling moth larvae. The red shafted flicker is given great credit by Mr. A. P. Martin, of Petaluma, Cal., who states that in looking over his orchard and examining all crevices and bark of the trees for the codling moth larvae he failed to find any where there were thousands last fall. He found plenty of cocoons but in every case the former occupant was absent. It was too early for transformation to have taken place and he found small holes in the bark scales which had been made by some bird. His belief is that the good work was done by a bird whose scientific name he does not know but which is variously called the "yellow hammer", "flicker", or "high hole", and which Dr. Merriam informs us is, in California, (*Colaptes Eater*). During the early spring months Mr. Martin states that they were to be seen by hundreds in his orchard industriously examining the trunks and large limbs of the fruit trees, and he also found great numbers of them around sheds where he stored his winter apples and pears. As the result of several hours' search Mr. Martin found only one worm and this one escaped only by an accident for several had been within a quarter of an inch of it.

No farmer can afford to permit the killing of a single flicker upon the property he controls, or any other member of this order of birds, for just as the flicker is working for him so the others are doing, each one in its especial place and peculiar way. The red headed woodpecker delights to feed upon large beetles and their larvae, while the hairy and downy woodpeckers feed upon smaller insects collected from the same tree trunks over which the redhead hunted. The nuthatch and the chickadee, closely allied to the order of woodpeckers, glean still smaller game from the same field.



ROBIN.
Life-size.

(The Robin Redbreast)

The robin is found in all portions of North America, east of the Rocky Mountains, from the Gulf of Mexico to Alaska, and breeds in all of this great region that lies north of a line running through Kansas and Virginia, excepting the extreme northeastern Arctic regions.

In most parts of the country the robin is too common a bird to need an introduction to any one except an urbanite. Even those who think they have nothing to learn about the robin, however, will be surprised at how much of interest and value can be gleaned by a systematic study of the life history of this species during an entire year. Our common robin comes with the black birds, among the first in the spring time, each one just as busy as he can be, rushing here and there, turning over leaves, listening and running in the quest for food. They follow the freshly turned furrows and gather daily vast numbers of beetles of which we have sixty or more kinds in this state. They also eat the larvae of these insects that when the warmer days come if not destroyed, would make profitable cultivation of the land upon which they are found impossible.

Investigation of the life work of robins, made by the Biological Survey at Washington, through a body of men trained in this work, demonstrated through the examination of almost four hundred stomachs of robins taken at different places and at different times, that fully 40 per cent of the food of these birds the year around was composed of insects, 43 per cent of wild fruit and seeds, 8 per cent of cultivated fruit, 5 per cent of miscellaneous vegetable matter, and 4 per cent unidentified, proving beyond question the economic value of the robin. Yet, in the face of all this evidence, we find many farmers ready and willing to kill this bird the moment he flies into their berry patch, cherry tree, or even into their fields. The majority of these men never examines a bird's stomach, yet they presume to know more about this matter than can be demonstrated by an army of scientific examiners.

The following birds are valuable as insect and seed destroyers and should be protected at all times especially by farmers and fruit raisers of our state:

The night hawk, which is almost exclusively insectivorous and which usually feeds upon insects which fly some distance above the ground, has been shown to also feed upon grasshoppers, as

many as sixty being found in a single stomach. The stomach of a yellow-billed cuckoo was found to contain 217 fall webworms, and another 250 American tent caterpillars.

Dr. S. D. Judd has called attention to the quantities of insects captured by birds to feed their young. In the case of the king-bird one-half the stomach contents of 14 nestlings consisted of crickets and grasshoppers. In feeding a brood of three young wrens about three-fourths grown the mother was observed to make 110 visits to the nestlings, carrying to them 178 insects and spiders, among them being 14 grasshoppers, 32 May flies, 54 caterpillars and 13 spiders.

In examining the stomachs of doves he found one containing 7,500 seeds of the yellow wood sorrel (*oxalis stricta*) and another 9,220 miscellaneous seeds, chiefly weeds. The total quantity of weed seeds destroyed by such birds as these in the course of a season is almost beyond computation. Under modern game laws complete protection throughout the year is extended to non-game birds. In the case of the dove, however, which is often considered a game bird, an open season for hunting is provided in a few states although the tendency is to remove it from the game bird list on account of its importance as a weed destroyer. Not only should they be protected and saved from destruction at the hands of man, but also from the vicious of their own kind, certain kinds of owls, hawks and the crow. While it is admitted that these three last named birds do some good in the way of destruction of rodents and insects, the evil they do more than outweighs the good and the weight of opinion tends to their destruction, particularly is this true of the crow. Enabled by the power of flight and a disposition to wander the crow covers vast stretches of territory in search of food and its work of evil far exceeds that of any other bird or four footed animal no matter how blood-thirsty it may be. A noted Ornithologist says on this subject: "No observing person will deny that the crow does serious damage to the eggs and young of wild birds."

The instances of depredation, which have come within the knowledge of most farmers and others living in the country, are far too numerous to leave a shadow of a doubt on this score in any unprejudiced mind. For every instance of such robbery witnessed by man thousands must take place without his knowledge.

Persecution by crows is doubtless a very large factor among the influences which cause so many birds to crowd around human



habitations during the nesting season. And yet the relentless crow follows them even to the eaves and window sills of our houses, taking their eggs and young despite every precaution, and the only wonder is that the wild birds, of many species, are able to raise their young at all. The sharp shinned hawk, Cooper's hawk, duck hawk and pigeon hawk, with the great horned owl and the barred owl, are great destroyers of birds and game and should be killed wherever found.

Another specialist writes: "For the past ten years, during the breeding season of the birds, from the last of May through June and July of each, I have watched the crows eat the eggs and little birds. I have watched them start at 4 o'clock in the morning, or a little later, and hunt over the shade trees that line the streets for the eggs and young birds, even going into the trees that stand close to the buildings where people would not think a crow would ever go. This is done, of course before people rise, and as soon as any one stirs out they will leave."

Another observer, Mr. Ingalls, says: "I have seen the nests of many birds of several species, from the ruffed grouse to the red-eye, and chippy, robbed before my own eyes, and have evidence of many more. Every season, late in May or early in June, the crows make a raid on the birds nesting in the shade trees along our village streets and in orchards and private grounds, systematically searching every tree, destroying nests and eating or carrying away the eggs and young." He rates the crow as the most destructive of all natural enemies of birds. It is true they are now seen in increasing numbers and some measure should be taken to lessen the number. A small bounty as an incentive would tend to accomplish this.

FEDERAL FISHERIES.

The Public, or Government Fish Culture, has in America attained tremendous proportions and exceeds in extent and importance that of all other countries combined. Fisheries work was conducted at thirty-five permanent stations and eighty-six field and collection stations located in thirty-two states.

The land owned and occupied by the United States Bureau of Fisheries at the fish-cultural and biological stations has an aggregate of over 12,000 acres with a value of \$240,000.00. The improvements and equipment of these stations represent an investment of more than \$1,000,000.00. Other property of the bureau

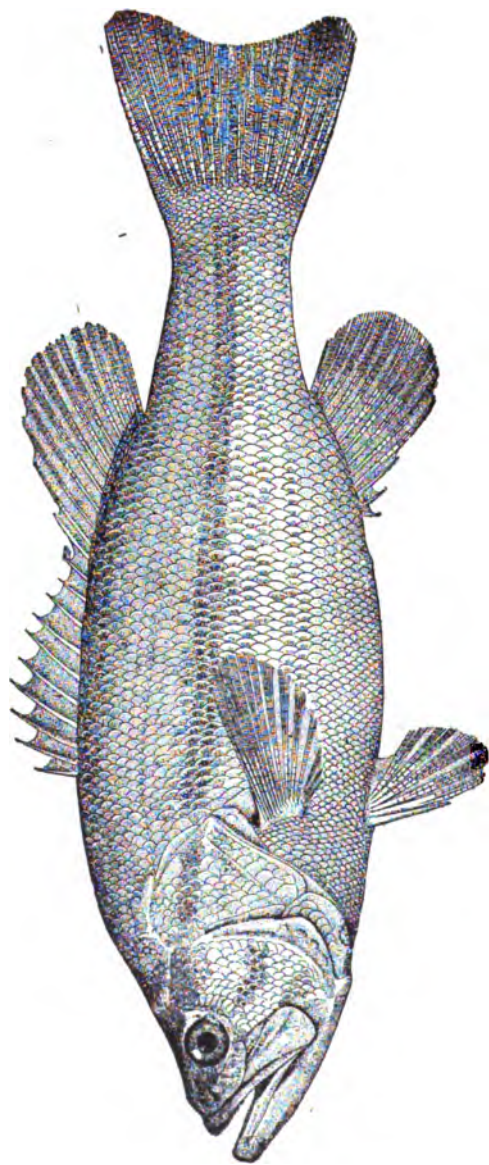
includes four sea going steam and sail vessels, 20 steam launches and 150 small sail power and row boats which, with equipment, have a value of \$300,000.00. Its six fish transportation cars are valued at \$45,000.00. The aggregate investment of the Federal Government in property devoted to the fishery service is thus about \$1,585,000.00. The appropriations granted by Congress for the use of the bureau totals nearly \$1,000 000.00 annually.

It has been urged that provision be made for the establishment of additional stations for the rescue of fishes from overflowed lands in the Mississippi valley. Millicns of fish now annually left by the receding waters to die of exposure can by this means be saved at a small expense.

STATE FAIR EXHIBIT.

In 1910 this department made a very large and elaborate exhibit at the state fair of the game birds being introduced. This was considered by this Department as a necessity as at that time contract had been made for a large number of Ring-neck Pheasants and their eggs for propagation purposes had been distributed over the state. But very few of our people had ever seen these birds and the Department had adopted the policy of restocking with them. It was our desire to have the people obtain a full knowledge of them and their habits. Besides being instructive the exhibit proved very attractive as was shown by the large number of persons who visited it daily. At that time there were shown over two thousand Ring-neck Pheasants which at the close of the fair, were distributed to those who desired to have them for propagation and restocking and they went to every portion of the state. Besides the game birds owned by the state there was shown in our enclosure by private parties, a large variety of fancy birds and several large ponds exhibited our native fish.

At the State Fair in 1911 we decided to continue this exhibit believing it to be for the best interest of all that they should become acquainted with the birds that were being distributed, but on a smaller scale. While reduced in size, the exhibit was so arranged that it brought the people in close contact with the birds and fish shown so they could study them at their leisure. The birds shown at this fair were in the large majority those raised in the state during the year, and demonstrated that with proper care they can be raised in large numbers. As at the previous fair the birds were distributed among those desiring to raise them.



LARGE-MOUTHED BLACK BASS (*Micropterus salmoides*)

After visiting other State Fairs I am of the opinion that a suitable building should be erected on the State Fair Grounds with such conveniences as may be necessary for the yearly exhibit of all birds, game, and fish native to our State or that may be imported for restocking; and the distribution of such literature as will enlighten the people on the saving of all our wild and insectivorous birds showing the great value they are to the farmer and the horticulturist.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

I would again recommend that the word "knowingly" be stricken from Section 2543 in reference to the sale of fish. This one word prevents many convictions of parties selling game fish and why it should remain in the fish law and be taken out of the game law is inconceivable to me.

I would recommend that game birds and animals raised in captivity in the State of Iowa be permitted to be sold and shipped under authority and with permit from the fish and game Warden for propagation purposes, as many private parties are now raising game birds for propagation and liberation and sell to others who desire to raise them.

I would recommend that hunting with ferrets be abolished.

I would recommend that the laws be so amended that it shall be unlawful to take in any manner from the public waters of the State, or sell or offer for sale, any of the following named fishes which are less than the length specified:

Black Bass	8 inches
Striped Bass	8 inches
Blue or Channel Cat.....	10 inches
Pike, Pike Perch or Pickerel.....	10 inches
Crappies	6 inches

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.

I desire again to acknowledge my indebtedness to the press of the State, which has at all times assisted by publication and otherwise in bringing the laws before the people and urging in every manner their enforcement. This educational work has been of great assistance to the work of this Department.

To the Commissioners of the United States Fisheries who have at all times responded to all requests for fish and endeavored in every way to assist this Department in restocking the public waters,

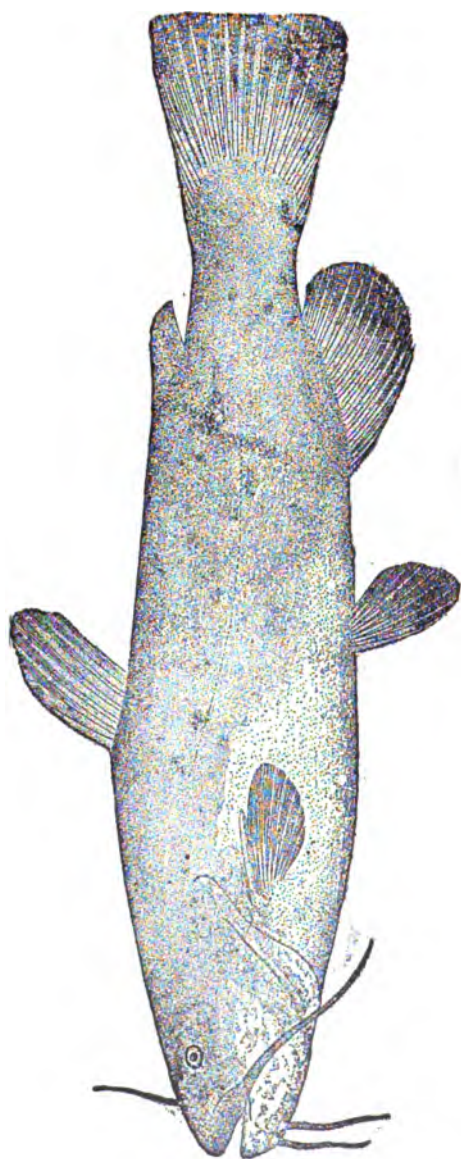
To the railways which have made many concessions and have given good service in the movements of the fish car,

To the several Fish and Game Clubs that have rendered valuable assistance,

To your Excellency and members of the Executive Council for courtesies extended,

To you, one and all, I am indebted.

GEORGE A. LINCOLN,
State Fish and Game Warden.



BULL HEAD

BOUNDARY WATER LICENSE FUND.
RECEIPTS.

No.	Date—1910	Name	Address	Licensed	Amount
287	July	O. J. Steenberg	Keokuk	90 ft. seine	10.10
288	July	Henry Seidelar	Keokuk	1 hoop net	.60
289	July	William Bland	Keokuk	1 hoop net	.60
290	July	Geo. DeYoung	Keokuk	1 hoop net	.60
291	July	Geo. Aites	Keokuk	1 hoop net	.60
292	July	Fred Vogt	Keokuk	1 dip net	.60
293	July	John Vogt	Keokuk	1 hoop net	.60
294	July	Oct. Hanson	Keokuk	2 hoop nets	1.20
295	July	A. A. Pak	Keokuk	1 pound net	1.10
296	July	Old P. Lowe	Keokuk	500 ft. seine	10.10
297	July	Novel Nelson	Keokuk	1 hoop net	.60
298	July	R. E. Pack	Keokuk	1 hoop net	.60
299	July	Ed. Hiltman	Keokuk	1 hoop net	.60
300	July	W. R. McWilliams	Keokuk	500 ft. seine	10.10
301	July	J. W. Berry	Keokuk	1 hoop net	.60
302	July	George E. Brown	Keokuk	3 hoop nets	1.80
303	July	Ralph Litchfield	Keokuk	1 hoop net	.60
304	July	Frank Terrill	Keokuk	1 hoop net	.60
305	July	Henry Mishler	Keokuk	1 hoop net	.60
306	July	Ray Blackstone	Keokuk	1 hoop net	.60
307	July	C. F. Schultz	Keokuk	6 bait nets	8.60
308	July	Geo. Kueper	Keokuk	1 hoop net	.60
309	July	John Koehn	Keokuk	1 dip net	.60
310	July	J. G. Stafford	Keokuk	4 hoop nets	2.40
311	July	Louis A. Sanner	Keokuk	2 hoop nets	1.20
312	July	F. C. Clow	Keokuk	2 hoop nets	2.40
313	July	Fred Bishop	Keokuk	1 hoop net	.60
314	July	A. Daniels	Keokuk	1 hoop net	.60
315	July	Henry de Vries	Keokuk	500 ft. seine, 4 fyke nets, 2 dip nets, 1 bait net	14.30
316	August	Joseph H. Watler	Keokuk	8 hoop nets	4.80
317	August	Wm. Patrick	Keokuk	500 foot seine	10.10
318	August	Lute Howard	Keokuk	6 bait nets	8.60
319	August	T. J. Gambrel	Keokuk	450 ft. seine	10.10
320	August	Frank Van Schalk	Keokuk	500 ft. seine	10.10
321	August	W. H. C. Howell	Keokuk	500 ft. seine	10.10
322	August	Not issued	Keokuk		
323	August	C. H. Steiner	Keokuk	3 hoop nets	1.80
324	August	John Anderson	Keokuk	500 ft. seine	10.10
325	August	Oskar Howell	Keokuk	500 ft. seine	10.10

BOUNDARY WATER LICENSE FUND—CONTINUED.

RECEIPTS.

No.	Date—1910	Name	Address	Licensed	Amount
326	August 12	Horsh Gordon	Camanche	15 bait nets	9.00
327	August 17	V. A. Daniels	Sioux City	520 ft. seine	10.10
328	August 20	Les Mohr	Lansing	520 ft. seine	10.10
329	August 26	Julius Weldner	Dubuque	500 ft. seine	10.10
330	August 26	Jack Putman	Bellevue	10 bait nets	6.00
331	August 26	M. O. Kaiser	Bellevue	10 bait nets	6.00
332	August 26	T. W. Ernst	Bellevue	10 bait nets	6.00
333	August 26	R. M. Moore	Davenport	4 hoop nets	2.40
334	August 26	Charlie Johnson	Sioux City	520 ft. seine	10.10
335	September 13	R. Pingat	Des Moines	15 hoop nets	10.10
336	September 13	Ed. Hoffman	Lansing	520 ft. seine	10.10
337	September 13	F. P. McNamer	Waukon	520 ft. seine	10.10
338	September 16	C. Soler	Clayton	520 ft. seine	10.10
339	September 19	Case Workman	Sioux City	5 bait nets	3.00
340	September 22	Nels Schuck	Lansing	10 pound nets	11.00
341	September 22	I. R. Hoffman	N. Buena Vista	10 bait nets	6.00
342	September 22	C. A. Eggertson	Clayton	3 lyke nets, 3 bait nets	3.60
343	September 27	Wm. Martin	White Sulphur	3 bait nets	1.80
344	September 27	Joe Dernard	Sioux City	4 hoop nets	2.40
345	October 6	W. E. Wiedner	Harpers Ferry	400 ft. seine	10.10
346	October 6	Lloyd Kelly	Dubuque	25 bait nets	15.00
347	October 8	Henry Sengeling	Guthrie	550 ft. seine	10.10
348	October 8	A. H. Lehmann	Hartington	500 ft. seine	10.10
349	October 11	John Wiedner	Harpers Ferry	1 dlp net	.60
350	October 12	A. B. Grossnickle	Sioux City	25 bait nets	15.00
351	October 13	Douglas G. Boardman	Harpers Ferry	10 hoop nets	6.00
352	October 15	F. L. Springssteel	Sioux City	20 bait nets	12.00
353	October 19	Wm. Warncke	Davenport	8 hoop nets	4.80
354	October 19	H. M. Akin	Hudson, S. D.	6 lyke nets	3.60
355	November 8	Sherman Greenwood	Guthrie	500 ft. seine	10.10
356	December 8	Clyde Ross	Guthrie	500 ft. seine	10.10
357	December 14	Draper Helder	Akron	500 ft. seine	10.10
358	1911	Inclusive, not issued	Inwood	1 lyke net	.60
359					
400		Not issued			
401		Not issued			
402		Not issued			
403		Not issued			

STATE FISH AND GAME WARDEN.

31

404	March	1.	Jesse Workman	Sioux City	10 pound nets, 4 hoop nets	13.40
405	March	2.	Not issued			
406	March	3.	Not issued			
407	March	4.	C. Soles	Clayton	500 ft. seine, 1 pound net	11.20
408	March	4.	Geo. T. Costello	Sioux City	2 hoop nets	1.20
409	March	4.	Freeman Jacobs	Clayton	500 ft. seine	10.10
410	March		Not issued			
411	March	7.	Sam Tinkey	N. Buena Vista	500 ft. seine	10.10
412	March	9.	Jacob Wick	Buena Vista	2 pound nets	2.0
413	March	9.	Henry Sauehling	Guttenburg	1,000 ft. seine	20.20
414	March	9.	John Lindon	Dubuque	1 dip net	.60
415	March	9.	George Menkel	Dubuque	1 dip net	.60
416	March	9.	J. Chaloupka	Dubuque	1 dip net	.60
417	March	11.	F. M. Colburn	Sioux City	1 hoop net	.60
418	March	13.	Chas. F. Wolfe	Sioux City	500 ft. seine	10.10
419	March		Not issued			
420	March	14.	Henry Havill	Pleasant Valley	1 hoop net	.60
421	March		Not issued			
422	March	14.	Andy Sorenson	Des Moines	20 hoop nets	12.00
423	March	17.	C. Brock	Davenport	300 ft. seine	10.10
424	March		Not issued			
425	March	17.	G. O. Eacret	Sioux City	5 pound, 10 fyke nets	11.80
426	March	17.	Sherman Greenwood	Cassville, Wis.	500 ft. seine	10.10
427	March	17.	W. E. Widner	Harpers Ferry	1,000 ft. seine, 20 pound nets	62.80
428	March	17.	D. G. Boardman	Harpers Ferry	1,000 ft. seine	20.20
429	March	17.	John Wiedner	Harpers Ferry	1,000 ft. seine	20.20
430	March	18.	Sever Olson	Lansing	1,000 ft. seine, 12 bait nets	27.40
431	March	21.	Rudolph Tharp	Dubuque	1 dip net	.60
432	March	21.	Herman Clow	Dubuque	1 dip net	.60
433	March	22.	Will Shields	Harpers Ferry	500 ft. seine	10.10
434	March	30.	H. C. Bailey	Clayton	500 ft. seine	10.10
435	March	30.	James O. Rourke	Lyons	4 fyke nets	2.40
436	March	31.	Vyrus Storg	Lansing	500 ft. seine	10.10
437	April	1.	Wm. Hesse	Bettendorf	2 bait nets	1.20
438	April	8.	Jas. O. Rourke	Lyons	4 fyke nets	2.40
439	April	10.	Ben D. Tonnar	Clayton	1 bait net	.60
440	April	10.	Wm. Waekendorf	N. Buena Vista	500 ft. seine	10.10
441	April	11.	Christian Behr	Almont	5 fyke nets	1.20
442	April	11.	A. H. Lehmann	Burlington	1 dip net	.60
443	April	11.	John Wiedner	Harpers Ferry	15 pound nets	16.50
444	April	12.	Chas. Sabor	N. Buena Vista	500 ft. seine	10.10
445	April	17.	C. W. Bradley	Dubuque	500 ft. seine	10.0
446	April	17.	August Pust	Dubuque	500 ft. seine, 2 pound nets	12.30
447	April	17.	Paul Heer	Burlington	1 pound net	1.10
448	April		Inclusive, not issued			
449	April	18.	Geo. Wykoff	Dubuque	500 ft. seine	10.10
450	April					
451	April					
452	April					

BOUNDARY WATER LICENSE FUND—CONTINUED.

RECEIPTS.

No.	Date—1911	Name	Address	Licensed	Amount
453	April 18.	A. C. Larson	McGregor	500 ft. seine	10.10
454	April 18.	Cyprian Martelle	Harpers Ferry	500 ft. seine, 2 hoop nets	11.30
455	April 21.	Fred Worth	Waukon Junction	500 ft. seine	10.10
456	April 21.	C. C. Johnson	Victory, Wis.	500 ft. seine	10.10
457	April 22.	F. P. McNauer	Waukon Junction	600 ft. seine, 6 pound nets	19.70
458		Inclusive, not issued to			
459					
460	April 26.	John Lehner	Lansing	300 ft. trammel net	6.10
461	April 26.	Bert Williams	Harpers Ferry	300 ft. trammel net	6.10
462	April 26.	Chambers Bros.	Dubuque	300 ft. trammel net	6.10
463	April 26.	L. W. Beckett	Clayton	300 ft. trammel net	6.10
464	April 26.	F. Jacobs	Clayton	300 ft. trammel net	6.10
465	April 26.	Chambers Bros.	Dubuque	1 bait net	.60
466	April 26.	Geo. Mizer	Montrose	3 pound nets	3.30
467	April 26.	C. F. Betz	Salix	500 ft. seine	10.10
468	April 29.	Al Oats	Wyandling, Wis.	500 ft. trammel net	6.10
469	April 29.	Joe Skolecki	Cedar Rapids	500 ft. trammel net	6.10
470	May 1.	Henry Stafford	Dubuque	500 ft. trammel net	6.10
471	May 1.	Jacoe Putman	Bellevue	500 ft. trammel net	6.10
472	May 1.	Wm. Mummett	Dubuque	500 ft. trammel net	6.10
473	May 1.	Herman Haer	Dubuque	500 ft. trammel net	6.10
474	May 1.	Lester Benzer	Dubuque	500 ft. seine	10.10
475	May 1.	John Thelgen	Dubuque	5 bait nets	8.00
476	May 1.	C. E. Brown	Stechts Ferry	2 bait nets	1.20
477	May 1.	J. H. Ransay	Dubuque	300 ft. trammel net	6.10
478	May 1.	Adolph Flexson	Dubuque	1 bait net	2.40
479	May 1.	Ben Hoyt	Lansing	300 ft. trammel	6.10
480	May 1.	Geo. Hoyt	Lansing	400 ft. trammel	6.10
481	May 1.	Albert Boyer	Lansing	600 ft. trammel	5.10
482	May 1.	Levi Boardman	Lansing	900 ft. trammel	10.20
483	May 1.	J. W. Luth	Lansing	900 ft. trammel	15.30
484	May 1.	Finer Mohr	Lansing	300 ft. trammel	15.30
485	May 1.	Wm. Rocker	Lansing	300 ft. trammel	6.10
486	May 1.	H. H. Wagner	Lansing	300 ft. trammel	6.10
487	May 1.	John Carlin	Lansing	300 ft. trammel	6.10
488	May 1.	McGregor	McGregor	300 ft. trammel	6.10
489	May 1.	Geo. W. Weil	McGregor	300 ft. trammel	6.10
490	May 1.	August Minick	McGregor	300 ft. trammel	6.10

532	May	1--	Mate Hill	McGregor	300 ft. trammel	5.10
533	May	1--	Ithiel Weir	McGregor	300 ft. trammel	5.10
534	May	1--	Geo. W. Hill	McGregor	300 ft. trammel	5.10
535	May	1--	Geo. B. Mohr	McGregor	300 ft. trammel	5.10
536	May	1--	W. A. McGowan	Waukon Junction	300 ft. trammel	5.10
537	May	1--	G. Pederson	Waterville	300 ft. trammel	5.10
538	May	1--	Fred Paklman	New Albin	500 ft. seine	10.10
539	May	2--	John Johnson	Davenport	10 bait nets	6.00
540	May	4--	Henry Whipka	Davenport	10 bait nets	6.00
541	May	4--	Wm. Haney	Keokuk	1 hoop net	.80
542	May	4--	Fred Ailes	Keokuk	1 hoop net	.80
543	May	4--	J. L. Hardin	Keokuk	2 hoop nets	1.20
544	May	4--	G. W. Parker	Keokuk	2 hoop nets	1.20
545	May	4--	Frank Kitterer	Keokuk	4 hoop nets	2.40
546	May	4--	Oliver Dobbs	Keokuk	2 hoop nets	1.20
547	May	4--	Victor Peters	Keokuk	1 hoop net	.80
548	May	4--	Ed Schneider	Guttenburg	1 hoop net	.80
549	May	4--	Charles H. Swift	Sabula	300 ft. trammel	5.00
550	May	4--	C. A. Harman	Keokuk	1 bait net	.80
551	May	5--	P. T. Goreham	Sloan	2 hoop nets	1.20
552	May	6--	Geo. W. Weir	McGregor	5 bait nets	3.00
553	May	8--	F. Zernackel	Davenport	2 pound nets	2.80
554	May	8--	Chas. Hentrich	Dubuque	300 ft. trammel	5.10
555	May	8--	Ed. Kimbel	Specht's Ferry	300 ft. trammel	5.10
556	May	8--	Fred Mueller	Guttenburg	500 ft. seine	10.10
557	May	8--	Henry Saedgling	Guttenburg	300 ft. trammel	5.10
558	May	8--	H. L. Dyster	N. Buena Vista	300 ft. trammel	5.10
559	May	8--	C. E. Ambler	Cassville, Wis.	300 ft. trammel	5.10
560	May	8--	S. Greenwald	Guttenburg	300 ft. trammel	5.10
561	May	8--	Martin Oates	Guttenburg	300 ft. trammel	5.10
562	May	8--	Geo. Oates	Guttenburg	300 ft. trammel	5.10
563	May	8--	Sam. Tenkey	N. Buena Vista	300 ft. trammel	5.10
564	May	8--	Oskar Howel	Specht's Ferry	300 ft. trammel	5.10
565	May	8--	Wm. Wachendorf	N. Buena Vista	300 ft. trammel	5.10
566	May	8--	J. R. Wick	N. Buena Vista	300 ft. trammel	5.10
567	May	8--	John Pope	Waupeton	300 ft. trammel	5.10
568	May	8--	J. H. Ramsey	Dubuque	300 ft. trammel	5.10
569	May	8--	Henry Whipka	Davenport	300 ft. trammel	5.10
570	May	8--	J. T. Huffman	N. Buena Vista	3 take and 3 bait nets	3.00
571	May	8--	Chas. Parker	Lansing	300 ft. trammel	5.10
572	May	9--	Orel Reed	N. McGregor	300 ft. trammel	5.10
573	May	9--	Mrs. Carmack	Lansing	300 ft. trammel	5.10
574	May	9--	John Wendt	Lansing	6 pound nets	6.00
575	May	9--	John Leher	Lansing	300 ft. seine	10.10
576	May	9--	Not issued			
577	May	9--	W. E. Wiedner	Harpers Ferry	20 bait nets	12.00
578	May	9--	L. L. Adams	McGregor	300 ft. trammel	5.10
579	May	9--	Edward Hill	McGregor	300 ft. trammel	5.10
580	May	9--	John Vanderdrink	Prairie du Chien	300 ft. trammel	5.10

BOUNDARY WATER LICENSE FUND—CONTINUED.

RECEIPTS.

No.	Date—1911	Name	Address	Licensed	Amount
561	May	9. Sam Bailey	McGregor	300 ft. trammel	5.10
562	May	15. Robt. Nivare	Specht's Ferry	300 ft. trammel	5.10
563	May	15. Wm. Pust	Dubuque	300 ft. trammel	5.10
564	May	15. Chas. Mundt	Dubuque	300 ft. trammel	5.10
565	May	15. Frank Lundine	Sioux City	300 ft. trammel	5.10
566	May	15. Henry Frahm	Davenport	300 ft. seine	10.10
567	May	15. Chas. W. Blake	Clayton	300 ft. trammel	5.10
568	May	15. John Morris	Sioux City	300 ft. trammel	5.10
569	May	18. Jacob Olseth	Sergeant Bluff	300 ft. trammel	5.10
570	May	22. Nick Shaaek	Lansing	8 pound and 5 fyke nets	11.80
571	May	22. Joe McMahon	Sabula	12 pound nets	18.20
572	May	22. Walter Schultz	Sabula	500 ft. seine, 300 ft. trammel	16.20
573	May	22. Thos. Thompson	Sabula	2 bait nets	1.20
574	May	22. Hugh Chandler	Dubuque	300 ft. trammel, 3 hoop nets	6.90
575	May	22. Frank Heinze	Dubuque	300 ft. trammel	5.10
576	May	22. Frank Niles	Bellevue	300 ft. trammel	5.10
577	May	22. F. Ehrhardt	Bellevue	300 ft. trammel	5.10
578	May	22. G. W. Lundin	Bellevue	300 ft. trammel	5.10
579	May	22. Simon Benfer	Bellevue	300 ft. seine; 2 pound and 20 hoop nets	24.30
580	May	24. John D. Borgus	Davenport	1 hoop net	.60
581	May	24. Geo. W. Owens	Davenport	150 ft. trammel net	5.10
582	May	26. Charles Jens	Davenport	5 hoop nets	8.00
583	May	27. R. M. Moore	Davenport	2 bait nets	1.20
584	May	29. J. C. Berry	Sabula	2 bait nets	1.20
585	May	29. Fred C. Wolf	Guttenburg	300 ft. trammel	5.10
586	May	29. Martin Oates	Guttenburg	300 ft. trammel	5.10
587	May	29. L. R. Currier	Sabula	30 hoop nets	12.00
588	May	29. Herman Stumpf	Dubuque	300 ft. trammel and 2 hoop nets	6.90
589	May	29. Stephan Janazek	Specht's Ferry	300 ft. trammel	5.10
590	May	29. Louis Arthur	Dubuque	300 ft. trammel	5.10
591	May	29. Dave Hugh	Dubuque	300 ft. trammel	5.10
592	May	1. C. C. Burmeister	Davenport	1 hoop net	.60
593	June	1. D. A. Tricker	Bloomfield	1 dip net	.60
594	June	3. Walter Wolf	Davenport	300 ft. trammel	5.10
595	June	3. James Falon	Bettendorf	2 bait nets	1.20
596	June	12. Lue Eland	Davenport	300 ft. trammel	2.40
597	June	12. Walter Schultz	Savanna, Ill.	300 ft. trammel	5.10
598	June	12. Edward Carmlcan	Savanna, Ill.	400 ft. seine, 300 ft. trammel	15.30
599	June	12. Jack Strong	Sabula	400 ft. trammel; 3 hoop nets	6.90
600	June	12. Zeb Hartman	Sabula	0 hoop nets	36.00

621	June	12.	Fred Clow	Dubuque	300 ft. trammel	5.10
622	June	12.	Louis Sanner	Dubuque	2 hoop nets	1.20
623	June	13.	W. T. Allen	Harple du Chien, Wis.	300 ft. trammel	5.10
624	June	13.	D. G. Boardman	Harple Ferry	9 pound nets	6.60
625	June	13.	A. C. Larsen	McGregor	12 bait nets	2.80
626	June	13.	Chas. May	New Albion	2 bait nets	7.20
627	June	13.	L. F. May	New Albion	6 pound and 25 bait nets	20.50
628	June	13.	Roy Rohrer	Davenport	2 hoop nets	1.20
629	June	23.	Chris Christensen	Sioux City	300 ft. trammel	5.10
630	June	23.	W. H. Xarlett	McGregor	300 ft. seine	5.10
631	June	26.	H. H. Kiekerbocker	Savanna, Ill.	300 ft. trammel	5.10
632	June	26.	W. F. Kramer	Muscatine	280 ft. seine	10.10
633	June	29.	Raymond Withney	Lansing	50 ft. seine	10.10
634	June	30.	Smith & McGinnis	Savanna, Ill.	50 ft. seine	10.10
635	July	1.	Chas. Schwarz	Andover	130 ft. trammel	5.10
636	July	3.	P. T. Goreham	Sloan	1 hoop net	.60
637	July	6.	John L. Butcher	Council Bluffs	300 ft. trammel	5.10
638	July	8.	Alfred Swift	Sabula	300 ft. trammel	5.10
639	July	13.	W. G. Ash	Sioux City	2 hoop nets	1.30
640	July	14.	Wood Wilsey	Kokuk	2 hoop nets	5.10
641	July	14.	Amos Yost	Bartlett	300 ft. trammel	5.10
642	July	14.	D. A. Moore	Bartlett	300 ft. trammel	5.10
643	July	14.	E. L. Brown	Bartlett	300 ft. trammel	5.70
644	July	17.	Chas. D. E. Smith	Bellevue	300 ft. trammel and 1 bait net	5.10
645	July	17.	H. Clow	Dubuque	4 hoop nets	2.40
646	July	17.	J. H. Moyer	McPaul	180 ft. trammel	5.10
647	July	21.	C. A. Harmon	Keokuk	200 ft. trammel	5.10
648	July	21.	Andrew Hogg	Sioux City	1 hoop net	.60
649	July	26.	Ernest Warren	Sioux City	1 hoop net	2.40
650	July	27.	Fredrick Dohleman	Dubuque	4 hoop nets	10.10
651	July	27.	Geo. Johnson	Galland	600 ft. trammel	4.80
652	August	1.	S. P. Johnson	McPaul	8 hoop nets	5.10
653	August	2.	F. Buhr	Galland	300 ft. trammel	10.10
654	August	12.	John Allal	Waukon Junction	50 ft. seine	4.20
655	August	15.	C. A. Oehlerting	Sergeant Bluffs	6 hoop and 1 bait net	1.20
656	August	15.	Stephen Harris	Sioux City	2 hoop nets	1.20
657	August	19.	J. C. Saylor	N. Buena Vista	2 fyke nets	2.40
658	August	19.	J. T. Hoffman	N. Buena Vista	4 bait nets	10.10
659	August	19.	B. B. Ronyon	Perdval	300 ft. seine	2.40
660	August	22.	W. B. Kelly	St. Donatus	300 ft. trammel	5.10
661	September	4.	Wm. Milholen	Dubuque	300 ft. trammel	5.10
662	September	4.	L. J. Kelly	Dubuque	300 ft. trammel	5.10
663	September	12.	Geo. Putman	Bellevue	300 ft. trammel	5.10
664	September	12.	C. A. Pugh	Dubuque	300 ft. trammel	5.10
665	September	15.	Arthur McClintock	Bellevue	6 hoop nets	3.60
666	September	18.	Andrew Erie	Guttenburg	300 ft. trammel	5.10
667	September	23.	M. A. Klein	Bellevue	300 ft. trammel	5.10
668	September	23.	G. W. Townsend	McGregor	300 ft. trammel	5.10
669	October	2.				

BOUNDARY WATER LICENSE FUND—CONTINUED.

RECEIPTS.

No.	Date—1911	Name	Address	Licensed	Amount
670	October	2. M. Oates	Guttenburg	500 ft. seine	10.10
671	October	11. Robt. Trager	Lansing	300 ft. trammel	5.10
672	October	23. W. D. Kleser	Blaine	8 bait nets	4.80
673	November	10. Daniel Miller	Lansing	300 ft. trammel	6.10
674	December	8. Not issued			
675	December 1912	8. N. Gautenbien	New Albin	500 ft. seine	10.10
676	February	16. C. T. Jones	Dubuque	1 dip net	.60
677	February	26. Ben Rohr	Dubuque	1 dip net	.60
678	February	27. Jacob Burnet	Dubuque	1 dip net	.60
679		Not issued			
700		Not issued			
701	March	6. Frank Burt	Keokuk	300 ft. trammel	5.10
702	March	7. Fred Clow	Dubuque	1 dip net	.60
703	March	7. H. Clow	Dubuque	1 dip net	.60
704	March	7. Jacob Burnett	Dubuque	1 dip net	.60
705	March	7. John Strider	Dubuque	1 dip net	.60
706	March	7. Ben Rohr	Dubuque	1 dip net	.60
707	March	7. J. Chaloupka	Dubuque	1 dip net	.60
708	March	7. C. F. Davey	Dubuque	1 dip net	.60
709	March	7. C. F. Jones	Dubuque	1 dip net	.60
710	March	7. Rudolph Tharp	Dubuque	1 dip net	.60
711	March	9. W. E. Weidner	Harpers Ferry	1500 ft. seine	30.30
712	March	10. D. A. Moore	Barlett	300 ft. trammel	5.10
713	March	16. Cuba Noyes	Mondamin	180 ft. trammel	5.10
714	March	19. W. H. Mariett	Clayton	500 ft. seine	10.00
715	March	20. E. L. Brown	Barlett	300 ft. trammel and 1 bait net	5.70
716	March	20. Amos Yost	Barlett	300 ft. trammel and 1 hoop net	5.70
717	March	26. J. C. Carpenter	Dubuque	1 dip net	.60
718	March	26. Anton Yapi	Dubuque	1 dip net	.60
719	March	26. Rudolph Tharp	Dubuque	1 dip net	.60
720	March	26. C. E. Betz	Salix	300 ft. trammel	5.10
721	March	27. Sherm Greenwood	Guttenburg	300 ft. seine	10.10
722	March	27. F. Jacobs	Clayton	500 ft. seine and 600 ft. trammel	20.30
723	March	29. J. Hendelson	Keokuk	500 ft. seine and 300 ft. trammel	15.20
724	April	1. C. Welzenbach	Davenport	300 ft. trammel	5.10
725	April	2. Paul Hier	Burlington	1 pound net	1.10
726	April	2. Ed. Saylor	N. Buena Vista	300 ft. trammel, 10 fyke nets, 5 bait nets	14.10
727	April	3. Jesse W. Ross	Blencoe	300 ft. trammel	5.10

728	April	3.-	Chris Behr	Almont	12 fyke nets	1.20
729	April	4.-	Jas. O. Rourke	Almont	4 fyke nets	2.40
730	April	5.-	Geo. Waldorf	Dubuque	1 dip net	.60
731	April	5.-	C. W. Bradley	Dubuque	500 ft. seine	10.10
732	April	5.-	J. B. Beaver	N. Buena Vista	4 bait nets	2.40
733	April	6.-	Henry Gender, Jr.	Guttenburg	300 ft. trammel	5.10
734	April	6.-	Henry Saeuighing	Guttenburg	300 ft. trammel	5.10
735	April	6.-	Geo. Kueper	Dubuque	1 dip net	.60
736	April	6.-	Fred Mueller	Guttenburg	500 ft. seine	10.10
737	April	6.-	Sever Olson	Lansing	500 ft. seine; 12 bait nets	17.30
738	April	6.-	D. G. Boardman	Harpers Ferry	40 pound nets	17.30
739	April	6.-	E. W. Moyers	Burlington	20 hoop nets	44.00
740	April	9.-	Henry Whiloka	Davenport	300 ft. trammel	12.00
741	April	9.-	Oils Brock	Sioux City	7 hoop nets	5.10
742	April	10.-	Jas. O. Rourke	Lyons	7 hoop nets	4.20
743	April	10.-	J. W. Shafer	Keokuk	2 hoop nets	5.70
744	April	10.-	Theo. Agnew	Keokuk	300 ft. trammel	1.20
745	April	10.-	Wm. Job	Keokuk	300 ft. trammel	5.10
746	April	12.-	Jas. Vilmsier	Davenport	2 pound nets	2.20
747	April	12.-	Levi Boardman	Lansing	600 ft. trammel	10.20
748	April	12.-	Robt. Trayer	Lansing	300 ft. trammel	5.10
749	April	12.-	Wm. Pugh	Lansing	300 ft. trammel	5.10
750	April	13.-	M. J. Hein	Dubuque	300 ft. trammel	5.10
751	April	13.-	Harry Williams	Dubuque	300 ft. seine	10.10
752	April	13.-	Osker Howell	Dubuque	300 ft. trammel	5.10
753	April	13.-	Ernest Stumpf	Dubuque	300 ft. trammel	5.10
754	April	13.-	Paul Freidinger	Dubuque	1 dip net	.60
755	April	15.-	B. M. Williams	Harpers Ferry	300 ft. trammel	5.10
756	April	15.-	F. Buhr	McPaul	300 ft. trammel	5.10
757	April	16.-	H. Dunkin	Sioux City	500 ft. seine	10.10
758	April	16.-	R. G. Bates	Sergeants Bluffs	500 ft. trammel	5.10
759	April	16.-	G. W. Parker	Keokuk	1 hoop net	.60
760	April	16.-	B. L. Boyer	Lansing	600 ft. trammel	10.20
761	April	16.-	Jess Mohr	Lansing	600 ft. trammel	10.20
762	April	16.-	C. B. Coon	Lansing	600 ft. trammel	5.10
763	April	17.-	C. H. Swift	Sabula	500 ft. trammel	5.10
764	April	18.-	J. W. Luth	Lansing	500 ft. trammel	5.10
765	April	18.-	Geo. Mohr	Lansing	300 ft. trammel	5.10
766	April	19.-	Waldie Schultz	Sabula	20 hoop nets	12.00
767	April	19.-	Frank A. Tuman	Keokuk	300 ft. trammel	5.10
768	April	19.-	Henry Hodgins	Keokuk	300 ft. trammel	5.10
769	April	19.-	Edw. Woodman	Dows	300 ft. trammel	5.10
770	April	19.-	Henry Stauford	Dubuque	240 ft. trammel	5.10
771	April	19.-	Chas. Heintzel	Dubuque	300 ft. trammel; 1 hoop net	5.70
772	April	19.-	Ed. Heblson	Dubuque	300 ft. seine	10.10
773	April	19.-	F. B. McKnight	Dubuque	300 ft. trammel; 3 hoop nets	4.90
774	April	19.-	Geo. Wick	N. Buena Vista	300 ft. trammel	5.10
775	April	19.-	J. C. Saylor	N. Buena Vista	10 fyke nets	6.00
776	April	19.-	Fred Clow	Dubuque	300 ft. trammel	5.10

BOUNDARY WATER LICENSE FUND—CONTINUED.

RECEIPTS

No.	Date—1912	Name	Address	Licensed	Amount
177	April	Wm. Wachendorf	N. Buena Vista	200 ft. trammel, 25 fyke nets, 25 bait nets.	35.10
178	April	John Olson	Pacific Junction	1 hoop net	1.00
179	April	C. A. Oehlerting	Sergeants Bluffs	3 hoop nets	1.80
180	April	W. E. Weidner	Harpers Ferry	40 pound and 15 bait nets.	53.00
181	April	Geo. W. Wolf	McGregor	300 ft. trammel	5.10
182	April	W. H. Warlett	Clayton	300 ft. trammel	5.10
183	April	W. H. Warlett	Clayton	300 ft. trammel	5.10
184	April	G. W. Townsend	McGregor	300 ft. trammel	5.10
185	April	David Mead	McGregor	300 ft. trammel	5.10
186	April	H. I. Rolph	McGregor	300 ft. trammel	5.10
187	April	Aug. Munch	McGregor	300 ft. trammel	5.10
188	April	A. M. Hoyer	Lansing	600 ft. trammel	10.20
189	April	J. K. Currier	Sabula	30 hoop nets	38.00
190	April	A. C. Berry	Sabula	10 bait nets	6.00
191	April	J. C. Swift	Sabula	2 bait nets	1.80
192	April	Geo. Maxwell	Harlett, Ill.	300 ft. trammel	5.10
193	April	Chas. Lenger	Savanna, Ill.	300 ft. seine; 600 ft. trammel	20.30
194	April	Joe Garrow	Savanna, Ill.	500 ft. seine; 600 ft. trammel	20.30
195	April	C. E. Smith	Savanna, Ill.	300 hoop nets	12.00
196	April	A. Swift	Sabula	300 ft. trammel	5.10
197	April	J. F. Burch	Sabula	2 bait nets	1.20
198	April	J. Hundward	Sabula	3 hoop nets	1.20
199	April	A. H. Lehman	Burlington	1 dip net	1.00
200	April	John Raedarch	Guttenburg	50 ft. seine	10.10
201	May	J. K. Hartman	Burlington	100 ft. seine	6.00
202	May	Geo. Strubb	Lyons	1 pound; 1 fyke; 1 hoop net	9.80
203	May	Matt Hill	McGregor	300 ft. trammel	5.10
204	May	Chas. Olson	McGregor	300 ft. trammel	5.10
205	May	I. Wier	McGregor	300 ft. trammel	5.10
206	May	J. H. Quigley	McGregor	300 ft. trammel	5.10
207	May	Al Oats	McGregor	300 ft. trammel	5.10
208	May	J. E. Dresden	McGregor	300 ft. trammel	5.10
209	May	Geo. Tribo	McGregor	300 ft. trammel	5.10
210	May	Ed. Hill	McGregor	300 ft. trammel	5.10
211	May	Ray Wilbey	Lansing	300 ft. seine	10.10
212	May	Mat Koppes	Sabula	6 hoop nets	3.00
213	May	Wm. A. Pust	Dubuque	4 pound nets	4.40
214	May	W. O. Jones	Dubuque	300 ft. trammel; 6 hoop nets	8.70
215	May	Fritz Zernochel	Davenport	2 pound nets	2.20
216	May	A. J. Imber	New Boston, Ill.	500 ft. seine; 2400 ft. trammel and 55 bait nets.	83.90

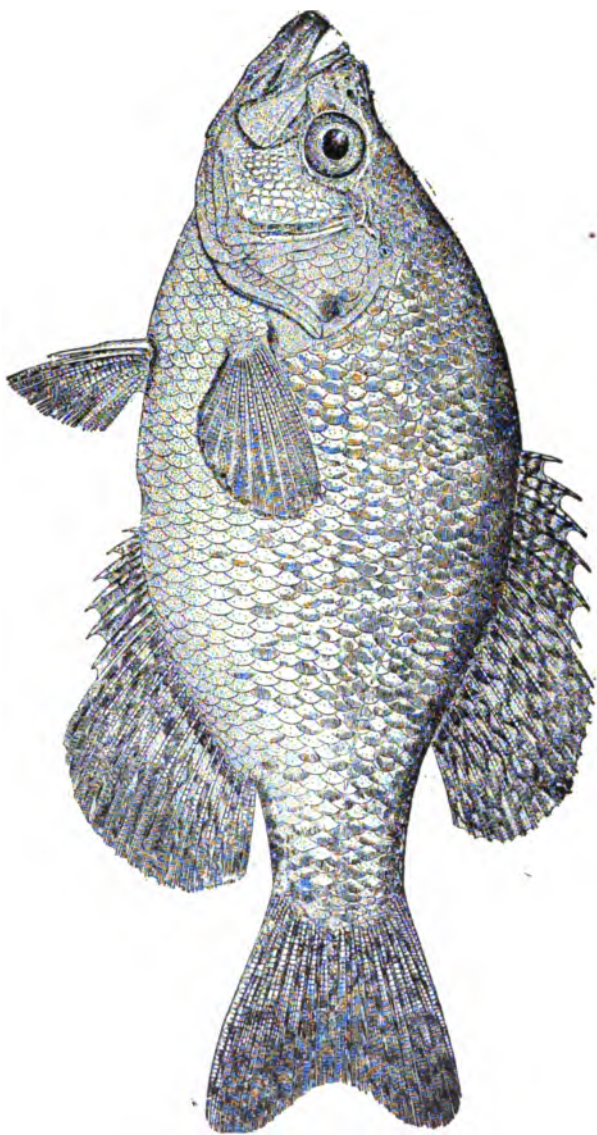
89.90	57	May	11. John Wm. Platte	New Boston, Ill.	500 ft. seine; 2400 ft. trammel and 55 bait nets.	88.90
6.00	818	May	11. H. A. Schurzman	N. McGregor	11 bait nets	6.00
9.00	819	May	12. Henry Whips	Davenport	9 pound nets	9.00
8.00	820	May	13. Wm. Junker	Dubuque	1 hoop net	8.00
80.00	821	May	14. Zeb Hartman	Sabula	50 hoop nets	80.00
18.00	822	May	15. Chas. Shain	St. Louis City, Ill.	30 bait nets	18.00
20.40	823	May	16. Chas. Shain	Dallas City, Ill.	30 bait nets	20.40
8.00	824	May	17. C. F. Miller	Dallas City, Ill.	300 ft. trammel	8.00
8.00	825	May	18. J. H. Atall	Waukon Junction	300 ft. trammel	8.00
8.00	826	May	19. W. A. Mcowan	Waukon Junction	300 ft. trammel and 2 pound nets	8.00
20.30	827	May	20. Albert S. Miller	New Boston, Ill.	300 ft. trammel; 30 hoop nets	20.30
1.80	828	May	21. J. P. Busch	Sabula	3 bait nets	1.80
10.10	829	May	22. Wm. H. Lyons	Clayton	500 ft. seine	10.10
6.20	830	May	23. Wash Davis	Montrose	300 ft. trammel; 1 pound net	6.20
6.10	831	May	24. Geo. Oates	Guttenburg	300 ft. trammel	6.10
6.10	832	May	25. Wm. Radach	Guttenburg	300 ft. trammel	6.10
10.10	833	May	26. Wm. Wachendorf	N. Buena Vista	500 ft. seine	10.10
12.00	834	May	27. Louis elling	Guttenburg	20 bait nets	12.00
3.40	835	May	28. John Drollman	Guttenburg	4 hoop nets	3.40
10.10	836	May	29. Henry Saengling	Guttenburg	500 ft. seine	10.10
1.60	837	May	30. Frank Hiltge	St. Madison	1 bait net	1.60
10.30	838	May	31. M. B. Westgate	Camanche	600 ft. trammel	10.30
5.10	839	May	32. C. E. Huguenies	Camanche	600 ft. trammel; 3 fyke nets	5.10
5.10	840	May	33. L. W. Howard	Camanche	300 ft. trammel	5.10
3.80	841	May	34. W. J. Davis	Montrose	1 pound net	3.80
1.10	842	May	35. Geo. Johnson	Galland	600 ft. trammel	1.10
10.30	843	May	36. August Rodenburg	Guttenburg	6 bait nets	10.30
5.10	844	May	37. Henry Harting	Bellevue	20 hoop and 3 fyke nets	5.10
5.10	845	May	38. Albert Robinson	Bellevue	300 ft. trammel	5.10
3.00	846	May	39. John Thiltgen	Spechts Ferry	2 hoop nets	3.00
5.10	847	May	40. John Klein	Bellevue	5 fyke nets	5.10
3.00	848	May	41. J. C. Saylor	N. Buena Vista	300 ft. trammel	3.00
6.00	849	May	42. Carl Brock	Davenport	300 ft. seine	6.00
43.20	850	May	43. Hans Stender	Davenport	225 ft. trammel and 2 fyke nets	43.20
19.70	851	June	44. L. F. May	New Albin	500 ft. seine; 11 pound nets and 80 bait nets	19.70
5.10	852	June	45. U. Gantenbein	New Albin	300 ft. seine; 300 ft. trammel; 3 pound nets; 2 bait nets	5.10
5.10	853	June	46. A. Gantenbein	New Albin	3 pound nets and 4 bait nets	5.10
5.10	854	June	47. John Eads	Burlington	300 ft. trammel	5.10
18.60	855	June	48. Adie McPartland	Burlington	300 ft. trammel	18.60
5.10	856	June	49. Geo. B. May	New Albin	500 ft. seine; 5 pound nets; 5 bait tags	5.10
5.10	857	June	50. Wm. Pust	Dubuque	300 ft. trammel	5.10
5.10	858	June	51. Bert Mennert	Dubuque	300 ft. trammel	5.10
5.10	859	June	52. John Van Schaak	Bellevue	300 ft. trammel	5.10
5.10	860	June	53. Not issued	Bellevue	300 ft. trammel	5.10
5.10	861	June	54. E. Ehrhardt	McGregor	300 ft. trammel	5.10
5.10	862	June	55. Martin Oats	McGregor	300 ft. trammel	5.10
5.10	863	June	56. L. L. Adams	McGregor	300 ft. trammel	5.10
5.10	864	June	57. Not issued	Galland	10 hoop nets	5.10
6.00	865	June	58. J. C. Johnson	Galland	10 hoop nets	6.00

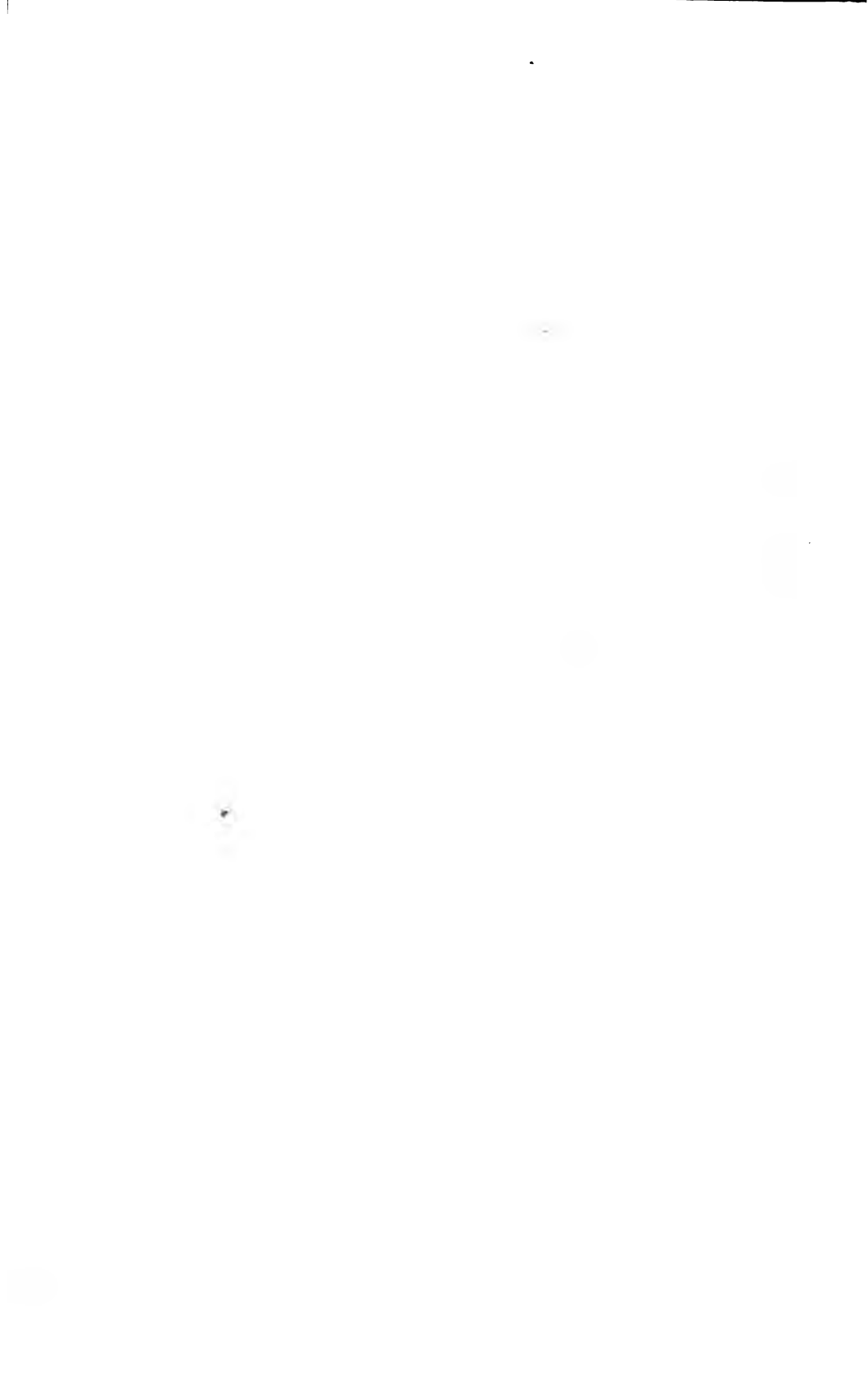
BOUNDARY WATER LICENSE FUND—CONTINUED.

RECEIPTS

No.	Date—1912	Name	Address	Licensed	Amount
800	June	Wm. S. Dean	N. Buena Vista	3 hoop nets	1.80
807	June	U. H. Hammond	Kookuk	300 ft. seine	10.10
808	June	Jas. C. Brandenberg	Turkey River	500 ft. seine	10.10
809	June	J. P. Lebrun	Dubuque	2 hoop nets	1.20
870	June	Emil Kueck	Guthrieburg	2 hoop nets	1.20
871	June	Geo. Wiek	N. Buena Vista	8 bait nets	4.80
872	June	J. Flory	Burlington	500 ft. seine	12.00
873	June	W. A. McGowan, Jr.	N. McGregor	2 bait nets	1.20
874	June	Thos. A. Thompson	Sabula	300 ft. trammel	5.10
875	June	Ira Pierce	N. Buena Vista	225 ft. trammel	5.10
876	June	Chas. Rockrohr	Lydus		
				Total received	\$ 3,221.40

THE CRAPPIE (*Pomoxis annularis*.)





STATE FISH AND GAME WARDEN.

41

BOUNDARY WATER LICENSE FUND.

DISBURSEMENTS.

Month	Disbursements	Amount
1910		
July -----	John Cassutt, Guttenberg, Iowa— Deputy salary and expenses.....	\$ 78.65
	W. E. Albert, Lansing, Iowa— Deputy salary and expenses.....	122.13
	Theo. Bauer, Dubuque, Iowa— Deputy salary and expenses.....	105.35
	Total -----	\$ 306.13
August -----	W. E. Albert, Lansing, Iowa— Deputy salary and expenses.....	\$ 117.22
	Theo. Bauer, Dubuque, Iowa— Deputy salary and expenses.....	107.85
	Total -----	\$ 225.07
September -----	W. E. Albert, Lansing, Iowa— Deputy salary and expenses.....	\$ 114.77
	Total -----	\$ 114.77
1911		
March -----	W. E. Albert, Lansing, Iowa— Deputy salary and expenses.....	\$ 119.78
	Dubuque Motor Boat Ways, Dubuque, Iowa— Work and care State launch for twelve months....	18.20
	Total -----	\$ 137.98
April -----	Republican Print Co., Cedar Rapids, Iowa— Printing licenses and applications.....	\$ 35.00
	Julius Mundt, Dubuque, Iowa— Salary and expenses (helper for Bauer).....	25.00
	W. E. Albert, Lansing, Iowa— Deputy salary and expenses.....	132.10
	Total -----	\$ 192.10
May -----	W. E. Albert, Lansing, Iowa— Deputy salary and expenses.....	\$ 107.48
	Theo. Bauer, Dubuque, Iowa— Deputy salary and expenses.....	110.64
	Julius Mundt, Dubuque, Iowa— Salary and expenses (helper for Bauer).....	56.80
	Dubuque Motor Boat Ways, Dubuque, Iowa— Repairs on launch.....	18.21
	Total -----	\$ 293.13
1911		
June -----	Theo. Bauer, Dubuque, Iowa— Deputy salary and expenses.....	\$ 107.68
	W. E. Albert, Lansing, Iowa— Deputy salary and expenses.....	117.45
	Julius Mundt, Dubuque, Iowa— Salary and expenses (helper for Bauer).....	72.55
	O. B. Parsons, Oquawaka, Ill.— One launch at Burlington.....	178.00
	Total -----	\$ 475.68
July -----	W. E. Albert, Lansing, Iowa— Deputy salary and expenses.....	\$ 106.69
	Theo. Bauer, Dubuque, Iowa— Deputy salary and expenses.....	85.22
	J. Mundt, Dubuque, Iowa— Salary and expenses (helper for Bauer).....	13.50
	Total -----	\$ 204.41

TWENTIETH BIENNIAL REPORT

BOUNDARY WATER LICENSE FUND—CONTINUED.

DISBURSEMENTS.

Month	Disbursements	Amount
September -----	Dubuque Motor Boat Ways, Dubuque, Iowa— Repairs and loading launch to ship to Okoboji.....	\$ 19.13
	Total -----	\$ 19.13
1912		
April -----	Theo. Bauer, Dubuque, Iowa— Deputy salary and expenses.....	109.89
	W. E. Albert, Lansing, Iowa— Deputy salary and expenses.....	108.84
	D. L. Tubbs, Burlington, Iowa— Deputy salary and expenses.....	78.40
	Jacob A. Welty, Dubuque, Iowa— One launch -----	150.00
	Total -----	\$ 447.13
May:-----	D. L. Tubbs, Burlington, Iowa— Deputy salary and expenses.....	\$ 98.45
	Geo. A. Lincoln, Cedar Rapids, Iowa— Aluminum Tag Co., Kewana, Wis.— 2,000 metal tags and express.....	24.76
	H. Freeman, Dallas City, Illinois— Three days' work -----	9.00
	W. E. Albert, Lansing, Iowa— Deputy salary and expenses.....	123.36
	Theo. Bauer, Dubuque, Iowa— Deputy salary and expenses.....	109.17
	Geo. Goffrey, Dubuque, Iowa— Top for launch.....	19.00
	W. E. Albert, Lansing, Iowa— Deputy salary and expenses.....	54.25
	Shipplee Machine Works, Dubuque, Iowa— Furnishings for launch -----	19.90
	Total -----	\$ 457.89
1912		
June -----	Theo. Bauer, Dubuque, Iowa— Deputy salary and expenses.....	\$ 102.73
	D. L. Tubbs, Burlington, Iowa— Deputy salary and expenses.....	68.65
	W. E. Albert, Lansing, Iowa— Deputy salary and expenses.....	98.91
	H. S. Tubbs, Manchester, Iowa— Deputy salary and expenses.....	86.89
	Total -----	\$ 352.18
	Grand total -----	\$3,225.60
	Balance State Treasury.....	\$ 876.83

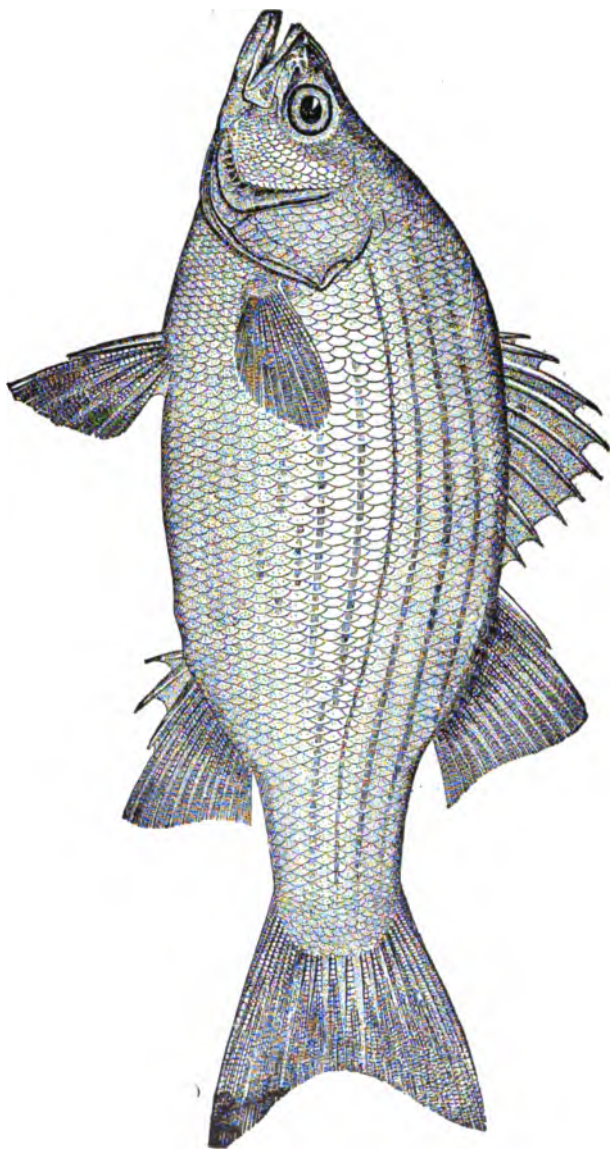
HUNTERS' LICENSES ISSUED BY COUNTIES FROM JULY 1, 1910, TO JUNE 30, 1912.

County	Non-Resident 1911	Resident 1911	Non-Resident 1912	Resident 1912
Adair -----		\$ 432.00		\$ 439.00
Adams -----		458.00		516.00
Allamakee -----	40.00	723.00	50.00	538.00
Appanoose -----		1,407.00	10.00	1,489.00
Audubon -----		405.00		424.00
Benton -----		791.00		869.00
Blackhawk -----		2,088.00		2,196.00
Boone -----	10.00	1,158.00		1,285.00
Buchanan -----		1,071.00		956.00
Bremer -----		1,100.00		975.00
Buena Vista -----		595.00		639.00
Butler -----		686.00		645.00
Calhoun -----		544.00		534.00
Carroll -----		862.00		866.00
Cass -----		713.00		702.00
Cedar -----		745.00		676.00
Cerro Gordo -----		1,329.00		1,417.00
Cherokee -----		454.00		582.00
Chickasaw -----		1,162.00		1,078.00
Clarke -----		396.00		353.00
Clay -----	10.00	597.00	20.00	603.00
Clayton -----		1,694.00		1,564.00
Clinton -----	20.00	1,535.00	10.00	1,259.00
Crawford -----		657.00		1,023.00
Dallas -----		1,072.00		1,215.00
Davis -----		670.00		597.00
Decatur -----		361.00		328.00
Delaware -----	10.00	1,022.00		932.00
Des Moines -----	60.00	1,471.00	30.00	1,342.00
Dickinson -----		766.00	30.00	747.00
Dubuque -----	20.00	2,142.00	30.00	1,897.00
Emmet -----		539.00		474.00
Fayette -----		1,092.00		980.00
Floyd -----		909.00	10.00	845.00
Franklin -----		689.00		625.00
Fremont -----	20.00	593.00	30.00	491.00
Greene -----		810.00		723.00
Grundy -----		438.00		474.00
Guthrie -----		870.00	10.00	881.00
Hamilton -----		895.00	10.00	940.00
Hancock -----		494.00	20.00	462.00
Hardin -----	10.00	965.00		1,202.00
Harrison -----		1,096.00	10.00	1,063.00
Henry -----		574.00		405.00
Howard -----	20.00	747.00	20.00	671.00
Humboldt -----		439.00	10.00	433.00
Ida -----		306.00		328.00
Iowa -----	10.00	947.00		804.00
Jackson -----		1,061.00		938.00
Jasper -----		1,480.00		1,514.00
Jefferson -----		468.00		419.00
Johnson -----		1,129.00		999.00
Jones -----		971.00		834.00
Keokuk -----		1,005.00	10.00	926.00

HUNTERS' LICENSES ISSUED BY COUNTIES FROM JULY 1, 1910, TO JUNE 30, 1912—CONTINUED.

County	Non-Resident 1911	Resident 1911	Non-Resident 1912	Resident 1912
Kossuth		704.00		664.00
Lee		1,383.00		1,289.00
Linn	20.00	2,302.00	20.00	2,416.00
Louisa		683.00	20.00	673.00
Lucas		443.00		393.00
Lyon		301.00		504.00
Madison		575.00		465.00
Mahaska		1,777.00		1,835.00
Marion		1,161.00		943.00
Marshall		1,178.00		1,519.00
Mills		656.00	20.00	581.00
Mitchell		502.00		562.00
Monona		614.00		637.00
Monroe		1,261.00		1,384.00
Montgomery		638.00		618.00
Muscatine		1,534.00		1,640.00
O'Brien		546.00		710.00
Osceola		306.00		443.00
Page		863.00		799.00
Palo Alto	10.00	756.00		667.00
Plymouth		691.00		762.00
Pocahontas		402.00		426.00
Polk		3,939.00	10.00	4,142.00
Pottawattamie	60.00	2,004.00	50.00	1,868.00
Poweshiek		679.00		627.00
Ringgold		308.00		273.00
Sac		650.00		703.00
Scott	10.00	1,948.00	20.00	1,902.00
Shelby	20.00	622.00		650.00
Sioux		493.00		810.00
Story		930.00		1,076.00
Tama		1,038.00		981.00
Taylor	20.00	510.00		430.00
Union	10.00	734.00		795.00
Van Buren		689.00		570.00
Wapello	10.00	1,645.00	10.00	1,870.00
Warren		556.00	20.00	542.00
Washington		936.00		899.00
Wayne		565.00		473.00
Webster	10.00	1,145.00		1,286.00
Winnebago	10.00	433.00	10.00	346.00
Winneshiek		864.00		826.00
Woodbury	20.00	1,835.00		1,746.00
Worth		360.00		367.00
Wright		1,109.00		989.00
Total Resident 1912				90,218.00
Total Non-Resd. 1912			490.00	490.00
Total 1912				90,708.00
Total Resident 1911		90,891.00		
Total Non-Resd. 1911	430.00	430.00		
Total 1911		91,321.00		91,321.00
Grand total				\$182,029.00

WHITE OR SILVER BASS (*Roostachrysope*)



DISBURSEMENTS.

June 30, 1910, to June 30, 1912—Fish and game Protection Fund,
Acts Thirty-third G. A.

Geo. A. Lincoln, Fish and Game Warden, Salary:

April 20 to June 30, 1911.....	\$ 311.11
June 30, 1911, to June 30, 1912.....	1,600.00

Office Expenses:

Rent, light, clerk hire, express, postage, traveling expenses and sundries	5,424.60
Deputies salary and expenses.....	76,909.05
Printing	4,513.09
Distribution of fish.....	2,287.76

Okoboji Expense:

Dam, screens and riprapping.....	570.57
Feeding and care of game birds.....	1,999.94
Refund county auditors overpaid hunter licenses.....	108.00

Property Bought:

Weed saws, 5 seines, 2 boats, office furniture, pump, tent, lawn mower, 1 launch at Burlington, and 1 launch for Dubuque	484.88
--	--------

Spirit Lake Hatchery and Dams:

Repairing hatchery, concrete ponds, dams, etc.....	1,576.10
Ring-neck pheasants purchased.....	14,587.76
Hungarian partridges purchased	22,968.46
Pheasant eggs purchased.....	1,561.01

Miscellaneous:

State Fair exhibit including purchase of permanent tanks, wire cages, lumber and plumbing for 1910 and 1911	\$2,318.63
Work at Clear Lake.....	101.50
Dam at Eagle Lake.....	250.00
Work at Wall Lake.....	186.40
Work at Glenwood Lake.....	128.01
Wild rice, Lake Manawa.....	10.00
Deputy badges	16.00
	<hr/>
	3,010.54

Total\$137,912.87

RECEIPTS.

From hunters' licenses July 1, 1910 to June 30, 1911.....	\$ 91,321.00
From hunters' licenses July 1, 1911, to June 30, 1912.....	90,708.00

Total\$182,029.00

From fish seized and sold.....	50.03
From sale of guns and seines.....	53.00
From G. N. Vermillion, deputy auditor Lee county, refund on hunters' licenses not accounted for to county auditor.....	13.00

Total\$182,145.03

PROSECUTIONS.

Month of July, 1910.

Unlawful Fishing:

24 convictions; fine and costs.....\$346.27
 1 jail sentence.
 1 case not guilty.

Seized and Destroyed:

62 fish traps; 22 hoop nets; 15 unlawful minnow seines; 58 trot lines;
 50 throw lines; 4 trammel nets; 5 seines; 2 spears and 5 boats.

Month of August, 1910.

Unlawful Fishing:

9 convictions; fine and costs.....\$ 72.10
 1 jail sentence.
 2 cases not guilty.

Hunting Without License:

6 convictions; fine and costs.....\$167.15
 2 cases not guilty.

Killing Song Birds:

1 conviction; fine and costs.....\$ 16.15

Killing Game Birds Out of Season:

2 convictions; fine and costs.....\$ 21.85

Seized and Destroyed:

56 hoop nets; 3 seines; 1 spear; 100 trot lines and 13 fish traps.

Month of September, 1910.

Unlawful Fishing:

18 convictions; fine and costs.....\$282.34
 1 case jail sentence 7 days.

Hunting Without License:

6 convictions; fine and costs.....\$151.55

Killing Ducks from Launch:

1 conviction; fine and costs.....\$ 13.85

Killing Muskrats Out of Season:

1 conviction; fine and costs.....\$116.00

Killing Song Birds:

1 conviction; fine and costs.....\$ 53.50

Buying Fish Unlawfully Taken:

1 conviction; fine and costs.....\$ 95.00

Seized and Destroyed:

8 nets; 13 fish traps; 6 trot lines; 1 hoop net; 4 seines, and 19 rat
 skins.

Month of October, 1910.

Unlawful Fishing:

10 convictions; fine and costs.....\$140.50

2 cases jail sentence.

2 cases not guilty.

Hunting Without License:

15 convictions; fine and costs.....\$430.85

1 case not guilty.

Unlawful Trapping:

24 convictions; fine and costs.....\$613.80

3 cases jail sentences.

Shooting From Boat After Sunset:

3 convictions; fine and costs.....\$ 43.45

Killing Song Birds:

2 convictions; fine and costs.....\$ 49.70

Seized and Destroyed:

192 traps; 2 tents; 2 boats; 1 trot line; 1 seine; 1 trammel net and
5 hoop nets.

Month of November, 1910.

Unlawful Fishing:

10 convictions; fine and costs.....\$259.55

Hunting Without License:

2 convictions; fine and costs.....\$ 63.30

3 cases jail sentence 15 days each.

Unlawful Trapping:

2 convictions; fine and costs.....\$ 66.15

1 case not guilty.

1 case jail sentence 30 days.

Dynamiting:

1 conviction; fine and costs.....\$ 53.85

Killing Deer:

1 conviction; fine and costs.....\$ 27.70

Interfering With Deputy:

1 conviction; fine and costs.....\$ 13.50

Seized and Destroyed:

14 spears; 1 gill net; 21 traps; 8 trot lines and 2 hoop nets.

Month of December, 1910.

Unlawful Fishing:

28 convictions; fine and costs.....\$337.34

1 case jail sentence 15 days.

Hunting Without License:

2 convictions; fine and costs.....\$ 46.55

Selling Squirrel:

2 convictions; fine and costs.....\$ 40.50

Seized and Destroyed:

11 spears; 10 fish traps; 1 seine and 7 trot lines.

Month of January, 1911.

Unlawful Fishing:

25 convictions, fine and costs.....\$286.40

3 cases not guilty.

Hunting Without License:

12 convictions; fine and costs.....\$327.50

Killing Game Birds:

2 convictions; fine and costs.....\$ 18.00

Shipping Squirrels:

1 conviction; fine and costs.....\$ 15.50

Dynamiting:

2 convictions; fine and costs each \$54.75.....\$109.50

Jail sentence 15 days each.

Having Pheasants in Possession:

1 conviction; fine and costs.....\$ 7.60

Month of February, 1911.

Unlawful Fishing:

14 convictions; fine and costs.....\$102.78

1 case not guilty.

Hunting Without License:

2 convictions; fine and costs.....\$ 12.85

1 case not guilty.

Seized and Destroyed:

6 trot lines; 1 dip net and 2 seines.

Month of March, 1911.

Unlawful Fishing:

6 convictions; fine and costs.....\$ 40.35

Hunting Without License:

13 convictions; fine and costs.....\$375.40

1 case not guilty.

2 cases dismissed; boys.

Month of April, 1911.

Unlawful Fishing:

2 convictions; fine and costs.....\$ 35.90

1 case jail sentence.

5 cases dismissed.

Hunting Without License:

2 convictions; fine and costs.....\$ 17.70

Killing Game Out of Season:

6 convictions; fine and costs.....\$ 90.40

Selling Game Birds:

1 conviction; fine and costs.....\$ 20.95

Seized and Destroyed:

5 hoop nets; 74 trot lines; 3 seines; 6 hoop nets and 2 air guns; 1 trap.

Month of May, 1911.

Unlawful Fishing:

35 convictions; fine and costs.....\$390.95

STATE FISH AND GAME WARDEN.

49

5 cases jail sentence.

2 cases not guilty.

Hunting Without License:

5 convictions; fine and costs.....\$143.75

Killing Prairie Chickens:

2 convictions; fine and costs.....\$ 31.70

Seized and Destroyed:

10 hoop nets; 52 fish traps; 127 trot lines; 14 seines and 2 spears.

Month of June, 1911.

Unlawful Fishing:

9 convictions; fine and costs.....\$208.30

3 cases jail sentence.

2 cases not guilty.

Hunting Without License:

2 convictions; fine and costs.....\$ 60.00

Shooting Song Birds:

3 convictions; fine and costs.....\$ 29.60

Seized and Destroyed:

74 fish traps; 62 trot lines; 22 dip nets; 2 hooks; 18 seines and 1 trammel net.

Month of July, 1911.

Unlawful Fishing:

21 convictions; fine and costs.....\$215.43

2 cases not guilty.

2 cases defendants left state.

Hunting Without License:

10 convictions; fine and costs.. \$299.85

2 cases jail sentence.

Unlawful Shipping of Fish:

1 conviction; fine and costs.....\$ 10.90

Dynamiting:

2 cases not guilty.

1 conviction; jail sentence; fine and costs.....\$ 54.50

Seized and Destroyed:

102 traps; 71 nets; 8 seines; 34 trot lines and 1 spear.

Month of August, 1911.

Unlawful Fishing:

17 convictions; fine and costs.....\$222.95

1 case not guilty.

Hunting Without License:

9 convictions; fine and costs.....\$269.00

1 case not guilty.

Killing Game Birds Out of Season.

7 convictions; fine and costs.....\$112.80

Seized and Destroyed:

21 fish traps, 13 trot lines and 5 seines.

Month of September, 1911.

Unlawful Fishing:

3 convictions; fine and costs.....\$ 22.05
2 cases jail sentence.

Hunting Without License:

9 convictions; fine and costs.....\$295.85
1 case not guilty.
1 case jail sentence.

Killing Birds Out of Season:

9 convictions; fine and costs.....\$160.40

Dynamiting:

2 convictions; fine and costs.....\$108.80
Jail sentence 15 days each.

Seized and Destroyed:

9 trot lines; 4 nets; 1 spear and one seine.

Month of October, 1911.

Unlawful Fishing:

12 convictions; fine and costs.....\$135.05

Hunting Without License:

19 convictions; fine and costs.....\$519.60
1 case not guilty.
2 cases dismissed.

Killing Birds and Animals:

1 conviction; fine and costs.....\$ 21.00
1 case not guilty.

Unlawful Trapping:

7 convictions; fine and costs.....\$82.05

Seized and Destroyed:

100 traps, 1 seine and 3 nets.

Killing Protected Birds:

1 conviction; fine and costs.....\$ 29.00

PROSECUTIONS.

Month of November, 1911.

Unlawful Fishing:

5 convictions; fine and costs.....\$ 58.10

Hunting Without License:

13 convictions; fine and costs.....\$329.15

Killing Squirrels out of Season:

1 conviction; fine and costs.....\$ 14.30

Seized and Destroyed:

5 spears and 5 traps.

Month of December, 1911.

Unlawful Fishing:

5 convictions; fine and costs.....	\$ 95.40
2 cases jail sentence 30 days each.	
Hunting Without License:	
17 convictions; fine and costs.....	\$444.65
3 cases dismissed.	
Killing Game Birds:	
1 conviction; fine and costs.....	\$ 13.85
Killing Protected Birds:	
2 convictions; fine and costs.....	\$ 19.00
1 case not guilty.	
Selling Game Birds:	
1 conviction; fine and costs.....	\$ 12.35

Month of January, 1912.

Unlawful Fishing:	
3 convictions; fine and costs.....	\$ 17.50
Hunting Without License:	
11 convictions; fine and costs.....	\$290.80
4 minors to Probation Court.	
Snaring Prairie Chickens:	
1 conviction; fine and costs.....	\$ 18.85
Killing Deer:	
3 convictions; jail sentence.	
1 conviction; fine and costs.....	\$ 25.00
Killing Game Unlawfully:	
1 conviction; fine and costs.....	\$ 13.00
Serving Game at Hotel:	
1 conviction; fine and costs.....	\$ 31.00
Seized and Destroyed:	
30 quail traps, 8 spears and 4 nets.	

Month of February, 1912.

Unlawful Fishing:	
14 convictions; fine and costs.....	\$146.20
Hunting Without License:	
5 convictions; fine and costs.....	\$171.30
2 cases not guilty.	
Selling Game Birds:	
2 convictions; fine and costs.....	\$ 26.85
2 cases dismissed.	
Minor Shooting Birds:	
1 conviction; paid costs.....	\$ 3.05
Shooting Song Birds:	
1 conviction; fine and costs.....	\$ 12.35
Seized and Destroyed:	
1 trammel net, 1 boat and 60 chicken traps.	

Month of March, 1912.

Unlawful Fishing:

8 convictions; fine and costs.....\$ 84.45

Hunting Without License:

2 convictions; fine and costs.....\$109.70

2 cases; jail sentence 30 days.

Killing Game Birds:

1 conviction; fine and costs.....\$ 24.15

Killing Protected Birds:

1 conviction; fine and costs.....\$ 14.15

Shipping Game Birds:

1 conviction; fine and costs.....\$ 62.35

Selling Game Birds:

2 convictions; fine and costs.....\$ 28.00

Seized and Destroyed:

1 seine and 1 boat.

Month of April, 1912.

Unlawful Fishing:

11 convictions; fine and costs.....\$169.25

Hunting Without License:

2 convictions; fine and costs.....\$ 55.50

1 case not guilty.

Shooting After Sunset:

1 conviction; fine and costs.....\$ 14.35

Selling Game Birds:

1 conviction; fine and costs.....\$ 12.00

Killing Protected Birds:

2 convictions; fine and costs.....\$ 34.70

Shipping Game Birds:

1 conviction; fine and costs.....\$165.00

Killing Game Birds:

3 convictions; fine and costs.....\$ 23.90

1 case; jail sentence.

Game Fish in Possession Unlawfully:

1 conviction; fine and costs.....\$ 8.75

Seized and Destroyed:

4 traps, 61 trot lines, 14 hoop nets, 3 seines.

Month of May, 1912.

Unlawful Fishing:

41 convictions; fine and costs.....\$320.45

1 case not guilty.

Hunting Without License:

3 convictions; fine and costs.....\$ 57.50

Selling Fish Unlawfully:

1 conviction; fine and costs.....\$ 13.85
 Seized and Destroyed:
 9 trammel nets, 13 seines, 16 hoop nets and 72 trot lines.

Month of June, 1912.

Unlawful Fishing:

27 convictions; fine and costs.....\$350.15
 3 cases; jail sentence.

Hunting Without License:

4 convictions; costs.....\$102.20

Dynamiting:

1 conviction; fine and costs.....\$ 77.65

Killing Doves:

1 conviction; fine and costs.....\$ 14.95

Seized and Destroyed:

5 seines, 30 traps, 42 trot lines and 7 hoop nets.

RECAPITULATION OF PROSECUTIONS.

Total number of cases.....	743
Total fine and costs.....	\$11,892.56
Of the above prosecutions there were—	
Jail sentences	37
Verdicts of not guilty.....	37
Unlawful devices destroyed—	
Traps	790
Hoop nets	257
Seines	104
Trot and throw lines.....	730
Trammel nets	16
Spears	45
Boats	9
Tents	2
Value of property destroyed—	
Estimated at	\$ 7,500.00

DISTRIBUTION OF FISH BY FISH CAR "HAWKEYE."
1910.

Monticello	Maquoketa river	7,500
Anamosa	Wapsie river	7,500
Hazelton	Creek and Pond	7,500
Independence	Wapsie river	7,500
Webster City	Des Moines river	15,000
Green	Shell Rock river	7,500
Shell Rock	Shell Rock river	7,500
Wall Lake	Wall Lake	15,000
Decorah	Upper Iowa river	15,000
Clear Lake	Clear Lake	15,000
Cedar Rapids	Cedar river	15,000
Total Game Fish		120,000

Car mileage, 2,512 miles.

The care could not run after November 7th, as the water got so low could not get fish.

1911.

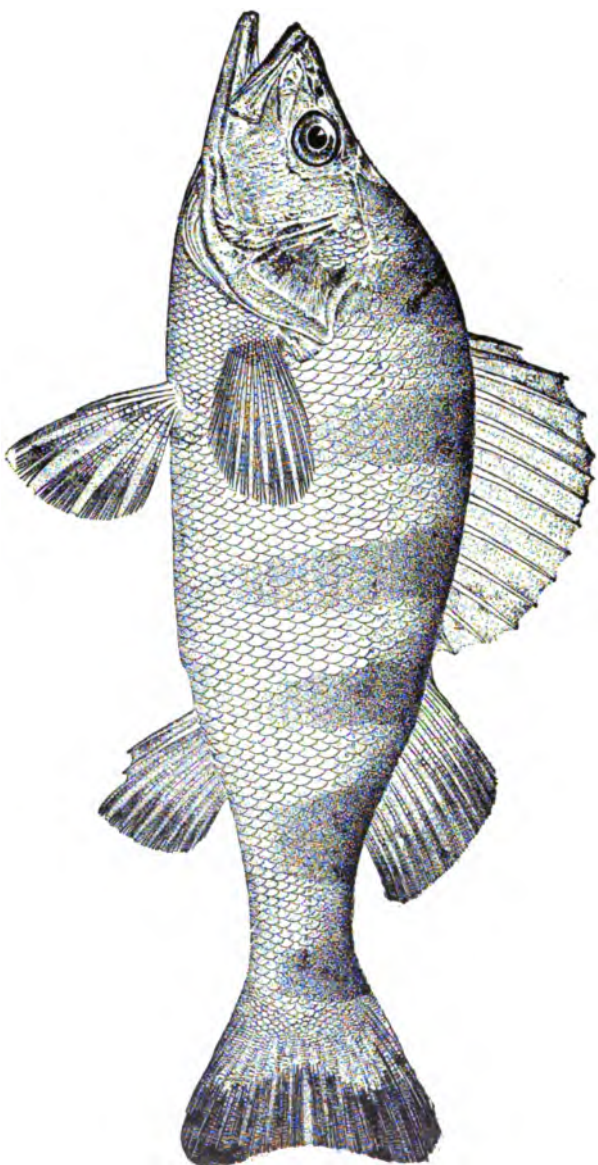
Car did not run on account of low water in Mississippi river.

FISH SEINED FROM DEAD WATERS AND PLACED IN LIVING
WATERS.

1910—	Number.
July	30,000
August	50,000
September	45,000
November	100,000
December	400,000
1911—	
January	3,000
April	2,500
May	1,200
June	22,500
July	4,000
August	42,500
September	1,000
October	2,000
1912—	
April	10,000
May	10,000
Total	723,700

These fish were seined from ponds and bayous along the rivers and lakes that would go dry in the summer and freeze in the winter, and placed in good water.

About 500,000 was seined from the overflows of the Mississippi river and the balance from the inland waters.



YELLOW PERCH (*Perca flavescens*)

FISH PLANTED IN IOWA WATERS BY THE BUREAU OF FISH-
ERIES DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1911.

Point of Deposit	Waters Stocked	Number
Catfish—		
Belfast -----	Brodsky Pond No. 1 -----	50
Chester -----	Upper Iowa River -----	300
Keota -----	McDonald Pond -----	100
Buffalo Fish—		
North McGregor -----	Mississippi River -----	600,000
Rainbow Trout—		
Bryant -----	Wiese's Pond -----	250
Cedar Rapids -----	Pond -----	1,060
Chester -----	Beaver Creek -----	750
Chester -----	Beaver Creek, south fork -----	500
Decorah -----	Trout Run -----	500
Greeley -----	Prairie Pond -----	250
Lansing -----	Pond -----	20,000
North McGregor -----	Bickel Creek -----	500
St. Olaf -----	Klinkenberg's Pond -----	250
Waukon -----	Patterson Creek -----	750
Waukon -----	Village Creek -----	750
Waukon -----	Williams Creek -----	250
Brook Trout—		
Decorah -----	Big Canoe Creek -----	8,000
Lansing -----	Village Creek -----	1,200
Lansing -----	Clear Creek -----	900
Manchester -----	Spring Branch -----	5,300
North McGregor -----	Bloody Run -----	5,500
Waterville -----	Paint Creek -----	5,000
Waukon -----	Beard Creek -----	1,500
Winneshiek County -----	Old Water Creek -----	300
Winneshiek County -----	Pine Creek -----	600
Crappie and Strawberry Bass—		
Ayrshire -----	Silver Lake -----	45
Belfast -----	Brodsky Pond No. 2 -----	50
Boone -----	Des Moines River -----	90
Cedar -----	Moore's Pond -----	100
Clear Lake -----	Clear Lake -----	345
Fairfield -----	Fryman's Pond -----	15
Marengo -----	Summer Center Lake -----	100
St. Ansgar -----	Cedar River -----	200
Rock Bass—		
Ottumwa -----	Seven Acres Pond -----	150
Small-mouth Black Bass—		
Chester -----	Upper Iowa River -----	1,350
Mason City -----	Clear Lake -----	300
New London -----	Sunapee Lake -----	800
Riceville -----	Spring Pond -----	400
Washington -----	Highland Park Lake -----	75
Large-mouth Black Bass—		
Ayrshire -----	Silver Lake -----	36
Bernard -----	Deer Pond -----	40
Boone -----	Des Moines River -----	72
Calmar -----	Big Turkey River -----	36
Charles City -----	Cedar River -----	36

FISH PLANTED IN IOWA WATERS—CONTINUED.

Point of Deposit	Waters Stocked	Number
Clear Lake -----	Clear Lake -----	72
Coggon -----	Buffalo Creek -----	72
Emmetsburg -----	Medium Lake -----	36
Estherville -----	Des Moines River, west branch -----	72
Evans -----	Blair's Pond -----	12
Independence -----	Wapsipinicon River -----	36
Iowa Falls -----	Iowa River -----	72
Kensett -----	Shell Rock River -----	36
LeMars -----	Smith's Pond -----	12
Manchester -----	Maynokete River -----	36
Minden -----	Dau's Pond -----	24
Ruthven -----	Lost Island Lake -----	72
St. Ansgar -----	Cedar River -----	218
Spirit Lake -----	East Okoboji River -----	72
Spirit Lake -----	Spirit Lake -----	72
Tama -----	Iowa River -----	36
Waterloo -----	Cedar River -----	36
Webster City -----	Boone River -----	72
West Liberty -----	Howes Lake -----	12
West Liberty -----	Pike Run -----	12
Sunfish—		
Boone -----	Des Moines River -----	1,000
Fort Madison -----	Weibler Pond -----	500
Pike Perch -		
Clear Lake -----	Clear Lake -----	800,000
Dows -----	Wall Lake -----	800,000
Eldora -----	Iowa River -----	1,400,000
Gruver -----	Swan Lake -----	1,200,000
Independence -----	Wapsipinicon River -----	800,000
Large-mouth Black Bass—		
Boone -----	Des Moines River -----	2,000
Pierson -----	Davis Pond -----	100
Marshalltown -----	Iowa River -----	425
Stanton -----	Larson Pond -----	125
Onawa -----	Blue Lake -----	400
Percival -----	Opossum Lake -----	125
Ida Grove -----	Todd's Pond -----	100
Harlan -----	White's Pond -----	125
Yellow Perch -		
Shenandoah -----	Moody's Pond -----	100,000
Glenwood -----	City Park Lake -----	275
Randall -----	Little Wall Lake -----	400,000
Pike Perch -		
Chester -----	Upper Iowa River -----	400,000
Staceyville -----	Little Cedar River -----	400,000
Lime Springs -----	Upper Iowa River -----	400,000
Cresco -----	Iowa River -----	3,200
Rainbow Trout—		
Amana -----	Price Creek -----	1,000
Fairbank -----	Elm Pond -----	400
Waukon -----	Yellow River -----	2,000
Logan -----	Woodland Pond -----	400
Waukon -----	Silver Creek -----	1,000
Waterville -----	Little Paint Creek -----	400

FISH PLANTED IN IOWA WATERS—CONTINUED.

Point of Deposit	Waters Stocked	Number
Waukon -----	Bear Hollow Creek -----	800
Waukon -----	Patterson Creek -----	1,000
Lansing -----	Clear Creek -----	400
Arlington -----	Brush Creek -----	800
Bellevue -----	Pleasant Creek -----	1,000
Lansing -----	Cliff Spring Pond -----	200
Ft. Atkinson -----	Rogers Creek -----	600
Arlington -----	Spring Hollow Creek -----	200
North McGregor -----	Crimmins Creek -----	1,600
Monteith -----	Moorhead's Pond -----	500
Waukon -----	Paint Creek -----	2,000
Luana -----	Military Road Pond -----	200
Waukon -----	Village Creek -----	1,200
Waterville -----	Paint Creek -----	2,000
Postville -----	Stone House Branch -----	200
Postville -----	Yellow River -----	800
Des Moines -----	Lake George -----	300
Lansing -----	Horse Shoe Creek -----	200
Lansing -----	Riverside Trout Ponds -----	400
Lansing -----	Van Cooly Run -----	200
McIntire -----	Spring Creek -----	400
Lansing -----	Cavers Spring Run -----	200
Guthrie Center -----	Woodland Lake -----	400
North McGregor -----	Bloody Run -----	1,200
Calmar -----	Anter Creek -----	1,200
Lansing -----	Thompson Run -----	200
Brook Trout—		
Atlantic -----	Bregning Soe Pond -----	500
Postville -----	Livingoods Branch -----	3,000
Osage -----	Spring Park Creek -----	450

NUMBER AND VARIETY OF FISH.

*Deposited in the waters of the State in the year 1911 by the United States
Fish Commission.*

Catfish -----	450	Small-mouth Bass -----	3,000
Buffalo Fish -----	600,000	Large-mouth (black) Bass -----	1,200
Rainbow Trout -----	25,800	Bream (Sunfish) -----	1,050
Brook Trout -----	28,300	Pike Perch (Jack Salmon) -----	5,000,000
Rock Bass -----	150	Crappie -----	1,000

*Deposited in the waters of the State in the year 1912 by the United States
Fish Commission.*

Rainbow Trout -----	26,600	Large-mouth (black) Bass -----	2,500
Brook Trout -----	4,000	Pike Perch (Jack Salmon) -----	1,600,000
Yellow Perch -----			375

INVENTORY OF PROPERTY.

State Fish and Game Department.

State Grounds at Orleans:

5 acres land, including hatchery, building, ponds, etc.

State Grounds at Outlet Okoboji Lakes:

1 acre land, including State dam and Custodians House.

Okoboji:

1 launch.

Dubuque:

1 launch.

Burlington:

1 launch.

1 fish car "Hawkeye," including all equipment.

8 row boats.

4 weed saws.

4 tents, including camp equipment.

State Fair Exhibit:

4 aquariums.

5 wire cages.

LIST OF DEPUTIES IN IOWA.

NAME	Address
Acker, Geo. H.	Council Bluffs.
Albert, W. E.	Lansing.
Allen, J. G.	Lenox.
Allen, J. E.	Arnolds Park.
Andrews, Geo.	Oskaloosa.
Austin, J. E.	Sac City.
Baber, Walter	Avon.
Bailey, C. O.	Washington.
Ballou, W. C.	Independence.
Barnett, A. E.	Alden.
Bauer, Theo.	Dubuque.
Berry, W. W.	Grinnell.
Beymer, P. M.	Avoca.
Blackburn, W. H.	Jefferson.
Blair, Bert F.	Manilla.
Boller, Anton	Goodell.
Brawley, W. H.	Ottumwa.
Brees, E. E.	Waterloo.
Bronn, Geo.	Fayette.
Bulicek, C. J.	Cedar Rapids.
Burton, C. C.	Webster City.
Clark, C. E.	Marshalltown.
Christian, Alec.	Randall.
Christensen, A. C.	Ruthven.
Condon, I. W.	Mineral Ridge.
Coon, Geo. B.	Albia.
Cooper, Geo. C.	Des Moines.
Cooper, C. B.	Washta.

LIST OF DEPUTIES IN IOWA—CONTINUED.

NAME	Address
Connor, F. H.	Tipton.
Cotter, J. S.	Sabula.
Davis, B. C.	Ft. Madison.
Doty, E. R.	Oxford.
Doran, O. P.	Atlantic.
Doze, J. E.	Humeston.
Dunn, B. S.	Adel.
Eggers, Wm.	Arion.
Erhardt, E.	Osceola.
Emerson, Roy	Creston.
Fisher, Bert	Clarion.
Fisher, Claude H.	Fruitland.
Franks, E. H.	Cedar Rapids.
Galland, Britton	Salix.
Gay, A. M.	Conesville.
Green, Henry	Spencer.
Groneweg, W. A.	Council Bluffs.
Habicht, F. W.	Avoca.
Hall, J. C.	Cedar Rapids.
Hall, C. B.	Des Moines.
Hall, T. L.	Glenwood.
Hansen, Fred	Exira.
Hartsough, P. L.	Oelwein.
Harvison, J. S.	Clarinda.
Height, A. A.	Mason City.
Higgins, E. C.	Salem, Mo.
Heffelfinger, Jack	Grundy Center.
Hilliard, R. A.	Corning.
Inman, Aaron	Seymour.
Jeffers, D. D.	Red Oak.
Johnson, Geo. H.	Walker.
Kellogg, H. F.	Garner.
Kuhl, C. B.	Sioux City.
Keeney, W. R.	Kanawah.
Lake, C. G.	Chester.
Lamb, F. P.	Cedar Rapids.
Laraway, W. C.	Hamburg.
Lockie, J. W.	Pomeroy.
Martin, H. E.	Iowa Falls.
Marsh, Wm. T.	Ft. Dodge.
Miller, Henry	Arnolds Park.
Mitchell, J. L.	Leon.
Mizerer, Geo.	Decorah.
Nelson, Geo. D.	Brownville.
Norton, Geo. R.	Onawa.
Packard, S. M.	Packard.
Pierce, D. C.	Fairfield.
Pierce, R. M.	Maquoketa.
Peterson, L. B.	Spirit Lake.
Peterson, Ole	Britt.
Perry, H. E.	Madrid.
Preussner, L. C.	Manchester.
Pratt, H. H.	Sanborn.
Reddin, Thos.	Cascade.
Reeve, H. R.	Geneva.

LIST OF DEPUTIES IN IOWA—CONTINUED.

NAME	Address
Rogers, Roy	Rock Rapids.
Ruffcorn, C. E.	Mandamin.
Rowlett, G. F.	Reinbeck.
Schreiber, J. R. E.	Bayard.
Schroeder, J. C.	Emmetsburg.
Scott, L. A.	Zearing.
Sharp, Chas.	What Cheer.
Spencer, C. W.	Lake View.
Swarnweber, H.	Carroll.
Swales, John	Spirit Lake.
Swift, Chas. H.	Sabula.
Swinford, J. W.	Mystic.
Tubbs, D. L.	Burlington.
Tubbs, H. S.	Manchester.
Ward, W. E.	Algona.
Waterbury, O. P.	Nora Springs.
Weirather, A.	Keokuk.
Weiting, J. G.	Toledo.
White, L. E.	Estherville.
Wiley, R. J.	West Liberty.
Wilson, H. C.	Le Mars.
Willson, M. M.	Des Moines.
Yordy, H. H.	Waterloo.
Zenor, S. S.	Perry.

FEDERAL OFFICIALS.

United States Department of Agriculture.

(Jurisdiction extended to game protection by act of May 25, 1900.)

Secretary of Agriculture, James Wilson, Washington, D. C.

Chief of Biological Survey, H. W. Henshaw, Washington, D. C.

Assistant Chief, Biological Survey, T. S. Palmer, Washington, D. C.

Commission of Fish and Fisheries, Washington, D. C.

Commissioner, George M. Bowers, Washington, D. C.

STATE OFFICIALS.

For information respecting the game laws in States and Territories which have no State wardens address as follows: Alaska, Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.; Arkansas, E. V. Visart, Little Rock; Florida, Chas. G. Megargee, Umatilla, Lake County; Hawaii, D. B. Kuhns, Honolulu; Mississippi, Miles Carroll, Yazoo City; Nevada, Secretary of State, Carson City; Virginia, L. T. Christian, 1012 East Broad Street, Richmond.

The game laws are published in pamphlet form in all the States.

Alabama—State Game and Fish Commissioner, John H. Wallace, Jr., Montgomery.

Alaska—Governor, Walter E. Clark, Juneau. Game Wardens, Christian L. Larson, Chicken; F. C. Irons and William Lloyd, Fairbanks; Adam Schneider, Juneau; P. F. Vian, Kenai; J. C. Tolman, Kodiak; Christopher S. Shea, Seward.

Arizona—Fish and Game Commissioners, A. W. Sydnor, Globe; Charles M. Bledsoe, Winslow; T. T. Cull, Yuma.

California—Board of Fish and Game Commissioners, President, F. M. Newbert, Forum Building, Sacramento; M. J. Connell, Consolidated Realty Building, 605 South Hill Street, Los Angeles; Carl Westerfeld, Mills Building, San Francisco; Secretary, Ernest Schaeffle, Mills Building, San Francisco.

Colorado—State Game and Fish Commissioner, James A. Shinn, Room 41, Capitol Building, Denver.

Connecticut—Commission of Fisheries and Game, President, Dr. Frank W. Hewes, Groton; Secretary, E. Hart Gear, Hadlyme; Frank O. Davis, Putnam.

Delaware—Board of Game and Fish Commissioners, President, Edward C. Bradford, Jr., Wilmington; Vice President, William H. Reed, Dover; Secretary and Treasurer, H. C. Davis, Laurel.

District of Columbia—Metropolitan Police, Superintendent, Maj. Richard Sylvester, Washington; Harbor Master, Lieut. Russell Dean, Washington.

Georgia—Department of Game and Fish, Commissioner, Jesse E. Mercer, Fitzgerald.

Idaho—Fish and Game Warden, Ben. R. Gray, Boise; Chief Deputy, F. M. Kendall, Twin Falls.

Illinois—Fish Commission, President, R. R. Meents, Ashkum; Secretary, S. P. Bartlett, Quincy; State Game Commissioner, Dr. John A. Wheeler, Springfield.

Indiana—Commissioner of Fisheries and Game, George W. Miles, State House, Indianapolis.

Iowa—State Fish and Game Warden, Geo. A. Lincoln, 230-232 Granby Block, Cedar Rapids.

Kansas—State Fish and Game Warden, Prof. L. L. Dyche, Pratt.

Kentucky—Game and Fish Commission, Chairman, Joseph G. Sachs, Sachs' Law Building, Louisville; R. R. Burnham, Richmond; J. E. Crider, Jr., Fredonia; A. G. Patterson, Pineville; Executive Agent, J. Quincy Ward, Frankfort.

Louisiana—Conservation Commission. Board of Commissioners for the protection of birds, game, and fish. Conservation Commission authorized by act approved in July, 1912. The appointments had not been made August 1, 1912. Office of the commission, New Orleans.

Maine—Commissioners of Inland Fisheries and Game, Chairman, J. S. P. H. Wilson, Auburn; Frank E. Mace, Great Pond; Blaine S. Viles, Augusta.

Maryland—Game Warden, Franklin E. Cox, 506 Union Trust Building, Baltimore. Board of Special (Ducking) Police, Arthur L. Dippish, Havre de Grace, Harford County; Harry A. Gilbert, Aberdeen, Harford County; J. Howard Pyle, Chesapeake City; Cecil County; Andrew Reynolds, North East, Cecil County. Special Policeman (for protection of wild fowl on Elk and Bohemia Rivers), John Racine, Elkton, Cecil County.

Massachusetts—Commissioners of Fisheries and Game, Chairman, Dr. George W. Field, State House, Boston; George H. Garfield, Brockton; George H. Graham, Springfield.

